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Cincinnati, June 21, 1841.

Rev. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON:

licly addressing this communication to you on vented. the subject of the pro-slavery action of our recent General Convention at Baltimore, because existing difficulty, so as to remove the disquieyou are the President of that Convention and tudes and prevent the division, is one of delitherefore the most prominent of the representa- caev and importance, requiring deliberation and tives from the South, and as such upon your- mutual counsel; therefore, Resolved, self rested the chief responsibility of the ungenerous proceedings of that meeting, towards Abosions from speaking with that freedom which April next, to assemble in the city of Baltimore, he disrespectful to vourself or any of the members of the Convention, I shall nevertheless use Monday before the last Wednesday in April great plainness of speech, and I hope thereby to affect the hearts of Christian brethren more certainly than I could by words of flattery. In order that truth may not be hid in a multiplicity ennial Convention. of words, I shall here present in the simplest form a number of facts which are undeniable.

1st. From the earliest period of the organization of the Baptist General Convention, churches have been represented in the Convention and on the Board which have always refused communion with slaveholders. The McDougal street paratory meeting and received a communication church in New York is an instance. Even the church of which brother Cone, the late Presi- posed to Abolitionists, so couched as to suit dent of the Convention has for many years been pastor, has all along had a resolution unrepealed and to give the Southern brethren the expectaon its books, prohibiting the reception of slaveholders to membership.

2nd. A convention of Baptist brethren in 1840 addressed a faithful yet affectionate communication to slaveholding Baptists, entreating them to abandon the practice of holding their fellow-men in bonds, and presenting as one consideration the fact, that a persistance in the practice must finally lead to a breach of their church

3d, Upon the receipt of this communication at the South, the southern brethren adopted a course of proceedings such as the following extracts from southern papers will show:

"In the Riblical Recorder of Sept. 19, 1840, and over the signature 'R.' is this passage.

'It is our decided conviction that southern rectly, with those whose acts proclaim them to be our determined focs. Grosvenor, Galusha, Neale, Turnbull, and their co-workers, must no longer occupy seats in a Convention, in which we maintain a representation. That body must exclude them or dispense with us."

"The Bant, Banner and Pioneer, of November, brought us 'The Voice of the South West.' or the doings of the Alabama Bapt. Convention, containing the following:

Resolved, That we withhold all appropriations to the A. B. B. F. Missions and the A. and F. Bible Society, until the officers and managers of those institutions satisfy us that they are not connected either directly or indirectly, with these Anti-Slavery proceedings." "At a special meeting of the Camden Baptist

church, last Fall, the Virginia Religious Herald informed us, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

'Resolved, We recommend to our associations to use their influence to have ELON GALU-SHA expelled from his office of Vice President of the Board of Foreign Missions-that they have a right to require it, and should make his expulsion the condition of their further connection with the Board. Resolved, That our Association be requested to be fully represented in the Triennial Convention at its session in April next, and the delegates be requested to endeavor to obtain an expression of the views and opinions of the Convention on the subject of Abolition Resolved, That those who are Not for us are against us, and that any refusal or neglect of the Convention to express an opinion on the subject, will be regarded by us as taking sides with the Abolitionists."

"The Edgefield, (S. C.) Bapt. Association in

Resolved, That our delegates to the Bapt. Gen. Convention be instructed to obtain from that body, at its next meeting, an expression of its approbation or disapprobation of the views and sentiments contained in that (the Bapt. A. S. Convention's) Address.""

"In the same month, the Bethel (S. C.) As-

'Resolved, That, if the Baptist Miss. Telen nial meeting to convene in Baltimore in April next, does sustain the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention,—then and after that time, ceed without the slightest interruption in a we recommend to the southern Baptists to find some other channel through which they may send their contributions.""

But did the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina contemplate any action against the pression upon the audience that Abolitionists Abolitionists at the General Convention in Bal- had falsely charged the Southern brethren with timore? Let us see.

In noticing the agents of the A. & F. Bible till then, that Abolitionists attempted to offer the S. Carolina Convention have recorded in then continued silent, it would have been a clear the numbers and influence of Abolitionists of our denomination in the northern states, show that they are small and feeble. That the great ists from speaking. They were indeed finally cause of missions: I un not ask you tribe as a leave trade and slavery signed by the veneral cause of missions: I un not ask you tribe as a leave trade of their personal rights may be proper to state in this connexion, that have shrunk from its full investigation. Every representative of the South, but are deprived of their personal rights may be proper to state in this connexion, that have shrunk from its full investigation. Every representative of the South, but are deprived of their personal rights may be proper to state in this connexion, that have shrunk from its full investigation. Every so that they cease to be regarded and treated, memorials of a similar character, bearing upon so that they are small and feeble. That the great ists from speaking. They were indeed finally

to interfere, in the smallest degree, with the inready to give an expression of their disapprobaennial Missionary Convention in Baltimore."

Again I find on the minutes of the S. Carolina Convention, that,

"The following preamble and resolutions

"Whereas, a general disquietude among our churches in the South and South-West of these United States, has been produced by the proceedings of some Abolitionists of our denomination at the North, with whom we have long been associated in the Foreign Missionary enterprise; a disquietude that threatens a division of the Baptist Triennial Convention, by a separation of the Southern from the Northern churches; and whereas, from the magnitude of the missionary enterprise, and the importance of united action for its advancement, such de-Dear Brother,-I feel justified in thus pub- cision is to be deprecated, and if possible pre-

"And whereas, the manner of adjusting the

"1. That it be recommended to the delegates from slave-holding states, who shall attend the litionists, who were prevented by your deci- Baptist Triennial Missionary Convention, in was allowed to others. Without designing to in the meeting-house in which the triennial convention is to assemble, at 10 o'clock on the next, that they may deliberate and determine upon the manner in which they shall act on this subject, when they shall meet in the Tri-

"2. That they be requested, after the rising of the Triennial Convention, to give information to their constituents of the result of their

4th, The pro-slavery delegates in accordance with the above recommendation, held their prefrom a few Northern brethren who stand opthe views of the said pro-slavery convention, tion that their views should be sustained by them in the General Convention. It was therefore determined to wait the election of the Board of Managers before any further proceedings.

5th. Abolitionists held no preparatory meeting, came to no agreement among themselves, and went into the General Convention uncommitted to any course whatever.

6th. Before the Convention commenced their session, it was a current rumor among the brethren, that the Rev. W. B. Johnson was to be made President of the Convention. Accordingly, when the Convention met, Brother Cone requested that another be elected president, as he had already served the Convention in that cess of the prepared ticket by a majority of

7th, When the election for vice-presidents assigned for this departure from the former usage of the body. Abolitionists however interposed no objections, although conscious the object of this new plan was to effect their exclusion by a silent vote, and thus cut off all opportunity of advocating their claims to equality of privileges and rights in the Convention and 2nd Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., had then distinctly informed me, that it was settled that Mr. Galusha must be left out .- That there were \$10,000 locked up in Alabama that would be lost to the Convention if he were not left out of the Board .- That he was a fanatic, and

ought therefore to be excluded. 8th, The election of managers and vice-presidents came on the next day, the tickets ordered by the Convention having been regularly distributed. But there was also distributed a printed ticket not ordered by the Convention, having the names of all known Abolitionists carefully left out. This ticket was prepared to suit the pro-slavery demand, and particular pains were taken not only by Southern, but by some Northern men to place it in the hands of those who might probably be induced to support it. I had to take some pains to get possession of one. being too well known as an Abolitionist for any hopes to be entertained that I would support it. Abolitionists saw all this going on, but they kept silent, and waited to see if their Northern brethren generally would sanction such an electioneering policy. The silence was broken by Elder Richard Fuller of Beaufort, S. C., who yourself, the President of the Convention, if dies. any instructions had been given to you, or to your knowledge to any in that Convention "to proscribe any man for conscience sake," Your reply was, that you knew of no such instructions. Br. Fuller was then allowed to prospeech which, whilst it severely rebuked all proscription "for conscience sake," and expressed sentiments which every Abolitionist must have warmly approved, yet left the ima spirit of proscription. It was then and not

tion of the proceedings of their Abolition breth- inquiry into the subject, you sir, pronounced it in the same proscription. ren at the North, at the next meeting of the tri- ont of order to offer any explanations. On the signed the resolutions in behalf of the church, tematized oppression. I ask, if Edgefield is not represented in the Sen-

> regard it otherwise than uncandid. Brother without the privilege of disbursing. Hartwell too, a delegate from Alabama, denied presented. Had I been in his place, I certainly should have regarded the action of his constituents, instructions to put out from the board of when acting as though such instructions had

I did not expect that Southern men, who are eccustomed to pride themselves upon their openness and candor, would undertake to effect. I have written with great their object in the Convention by any thing having the semblance of an undermining process. Nor could I have thought that Northern delegates would have preconcerted a plan to favor the Southern demand, without giving to the abolitionists in open field and in open day the opportunity to defend their rights in that Convention. Who of them would not have condemned the abolitionists if they had held a previous meeting, and concerted a plan for exthought such a proceeding discreditable to all engaged in it? And yet this was the plan for ejecting abolitionists from the board. "Oh tempora! Oh mores!"

very different.

In confirmation of the facts in the case as I address to the Baptist churches in the South and South-West of your own pro-slavery caucus convention, written after the adjournment of Stocks of Georgia, Chairman, and J. B. Jeter say, "Brother W. B. Johnson of S. Carolina, ions which had been offered by brethren of the North, as expressive of their views of test of christian fellowship. These so entirely acto wait the action of the Convention in reference to the election of its board of managers before any further proceedings." The election of the board of managers of the convention resulted agreeably to our wishes." ."On this board will appear the name of Baron Stowe as recording secretary, who has for some time past stood before the public in an equivocal position. But in a letter which was committed to brother Jefferson's hand to be read before the meeting. we were fully satisfied, that this brother has not thrown his Southern brethren from his heart,

his pulpit, or his communion table." These observations in the address clearly as we were going into the election, interrupted you may employ to define your position, they the proceedings by demanding to know of were virtually instructions from Southern bo-

And now, not to protract this letter to too dent of the General Convention, whether you expect such a proscription of abolitionists, and in such a mode, to promote the interests of the missionary cause? You may be under the impression that the numbers and influence of aboitionists of our denomination, in the Northern states, are small and feeble, but let me assure you, my dear sir, that your informers, Messrs. Wilcox and Kingsford, have only shown their own ignorance of our strength. In very many of the Baptist churches at the North, slavehold ers cannot now be and never could have been, Society and of the A. B. H. Mission Society, any remarks upon the subject. If they had when known as such, admitted to the communion table. I grant that in the cities and com-

attempted to explain my reasons for making any tion on your board. And many are the churches tents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever."

other hand, other brethren were permitted to threatened to exclude slaveholders. We posi- their political institutions, the slaveholders of sure of high brick walls surrounding the jail .-speak with as much latitude as they pleased. tively deny this. No action has ever been taken the South rest their claims to property in man. The young man in attendance informed us that Abolitionists alone were limited. But the dis- by abolitionists to exclude slaveholders from the But, sir, there are claims anterior to all human there were five or six other regular slave-dealers cussion went far enough to allow our Southern convention or its board. And as to the exclusion laws, and superior to all political institutions, in the city, who having no jails of their own, brethren to deny that any instructions had been of slaveholders from their communion and their which are immutable in their nature, -claims either placed their slaves in this establishment, given them, to proscribe any member of that pulpits, it is no more than Southern churches which are the birthright of every human being, or in the public city prison. The former was Convention. You denied the knowledge of any would at any time have done to abolitionists. of every clime, and of every color,-claims generally preferred, on account of its superior such instructions to yourself, or to any other I know, as a former native resident of South which God has conferred, and which man candelegate, and you, dear sir, presided in the Carolina, that long before Baptist abolitionists not destroy without sacrilege, or infringe with-South Carolina State Convention when the re-lissued the address that has given so much ofsolutions above-named, were passed. You also fence at the South, no abolitionist known as greatest and best, for it is the root of all other and, as I think, very justly replied, that he knew presided over the Edgefield Association, when such, could have had access to one of your pulin October last the resolution of instructions pits or to your communion table. The work was passed by that body. Again, when in of proscription commenced at the South. And convention I named the resolutions of the Cam- wherefore? Because your christian brethren in den church; you replied, that the Camden their conscience felt that slaveholding was a sin church had no representation in the General against God and man, and as responsible christiery implies, is alike abhorrent to the moral minutes walk of that mansion where a slavehol-Convention, and yet there sat brother Breaker, tians, they felt it their duty to their Southern sense of mankind; to the immutable principles der sits in the Presidential chair, placed there the pastor of the Camden church, who himself brethren to exhort them to abandon this sys- of justice; to the righteous laws of God; and to by your votes; and it is certainly no marvel,

You have succeeded by the aid of "brethren ate of the United States, by the same senators of standing and influence" at the North, who damental laws of all truly enlightened and civ- himself in honorable company, and really regard who represent the whole state of South Caroli- "have no sympathies with the abolitionists," litzed communities, and by none more emphat- his occupation as one of respectability and pubna? I always thought that the whole included in excluding us from all representation in your every part. And if the pastor of the Camden board of Managers, and to carry it out fully church appeared in the General Convention as you have excluded the whole state of Maine, a delegate from his association or convention in as the Baptists in that state are pretty generally Carolina, he did so by virtue of his church of the proscribed class. And now what are we inalienable rights, and that amongst these are were a large number of colored prisoners. We being a constituent of such association or con- to do? I confess I see no alternative than to life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness," is noticed five or six in a single cell, barely large vention. When therefore you prevented a re- organize a distinct missionary board, or with affirmed in your Declaration of Independence, enough for a solitary tenant, under a heat as inply to my question, by saying that the Camden great humility bow ourselves to your dictation and justified in the theory of your constitutional tense as that of the tropics. The keeper stated church was not represented there, we could not to control the funds we assist in raising, but laws. But there is a stain upon your glory .- that in rainy seasons the prison was uncomforta-

My dear brother, there is one way and only perfect union until you cease to advocate, support, or connive at American slavery. There

I have written with great plainness, because candor becomes a christian better than complimentary words or rhetorical phrases. Nevertheless, permit me to subscribe myself,

Yours affectionately in Christ, WM. HENRY BRISBANE.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE U. STATES.

I was commissioned by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to cluding from all participation in the board every present a memorial from them to your Presi-slaveholder? Who of them would not have dent, and proceeded to Washington a few days dent, and proceeded to Washington a few days sachusetts, and a friend from the State of Dela-

It was my first visit to the seat of legislation Now, my dear brother, these are just the of your great republic. On our arrival, we institutions which gave it birth; the sublime to you, as they all passed before my personal capacity a number of years. At this very time facts in the case. You succeeded in ejecting went to the House of Representatives, then in principles and benign spirit of Christianity are observation, in the course of a few hours. I there were in the pews of the church tickets al- Elon Galusha and other abolitionists from the session. A member from Maryland was spea- dishonored by it. In the light of Divine Truth shall deem it right to publish them in Europe, ready prepared, having the name of W. B. board by this sort of manœuvring. You could king on our entrance, who was the author of a it stands revealed, in all its hideous deformity, where I am about shortly to return. Recollect, proceedings of your Southern associations and Congress, excluding nearly three millions of the prerogative and authority of the Most High! Columbia, and that those who elect the legislaconventions, and have given to abolitionists fair your countrymen, on whom every species of It is a violation of His righteous Laws, an outrage tors who uphold the slave system are justly resroom to defend their own cause, and have car- wrong and outrage is committed with impunity, on his glorious attributes, a renunciation of the ponsible for it in the sight of God and man. Is and the board of managers came under consi- ried your point. Even as it was, you carried from all right of petition, either by themselves claims of His blessed Gospel, that they especi- it not all the natural consequence of your elecderation, a resolution was adopted by the Con- it by a bare majority made up chiefly of the or their friends. He was advocating the re-en- ally deplore the countenance and support it re- ting slaveholders and their abettors to the highvention to have tickets printed containing all the Southern delegates, with a very small portion actment of this very resolution for the present ceives among you, and, in the spirit of Chris- est offices of your state and and nation? Some names of the members of the former Board, with of the Northern delegation. Could we have Congress, and stated that he had a letter from tian love, and fraternal solicitude, would coun of your most intelligent citizens have given it as spaces to admit of alterations. No reason was been fairly heard, and could a full expose have your President approving the measure. Al- sel its immediate and complete overthrow, as a their opinion that fully two thirds of the whole been made, the result, I think, would have been though I believe I do not speak too strongly solomn and imperative duty, the performance of population of the United States are in favor of when I say an attempt to enforce such a resolution of slavery; and my own observahave stated them above, I would refer to the would be inevitably followed by a revolution, Slavery is a sin against God, and ought, there- confirms this opinion, but has convinced me yet it seemed evident that no small portion of fore, to be abolished. your present members were in favor of it. It

known slave-trading establishments at Alexancorded with our own, that the delegation agreed dria. On passing to it we were shown the costly mansion of its late proprietor, who has recently retired on a large property acquired by the sale of native born Americans. In an open enclosure, with high walls which it is impossible to scale, with a strong iron-barred door, and in which we were told that there were sometimes from three to four hundred persons crowded, we saw about fifty slaves. Amongst the number thus incarcerated was a woman with nine children, who had been cruelly separated from the husband and father, and would probably be shortly sent to New Orleans, where they would never be likely to see him again and where the mother may be forever 'severed from every one show that you came to the Convention with in- of her children, and each of them sold to a sepstructions to exclude abolitionists from the arate master. From thence we went to the board, and there is no use of pleading against Alexandria city jail, where we saw a young the word, "instructions." Whatever words man who was admitted to be free even by the jailer himself. He had been seized and committed in the hope that he might prove a slave, and that the party detaining him would receive a reward. He had been kept there nearly great length, I respectfully ask you as the Presi- twelve months, because he could not pay the jail fees, and, instead of obtaining any redress for false imprisonment, was about to be sold into slavery for a term, to reimburse these fees.

The next morning I was desirous of handing to the President the Memorial, of which the following is a copy:
Address to the President of the United States,

from the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. SIR,-As the head of a great confederacy of States, justly valuing their Free Constitution and political organization, and tenacious of their rights and their character, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, their minutes "that each alludes to the exception, but a false charge against their South-of the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout throughout the country they are the produced by the conduct of the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout throughout the country they are the prosecution, held in New York in April last, (1840,) and the anti-of the Boston Association, in the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout throughout the country they are the president, informing him of the character the president, but throughout the country they are the president, informing him of the character the president, but throughout the country they are the proach you in behalf of millions of their fellow men, held in bondage, in the United States.

Those millions are denied, not only the political sent it without such an explanation. To this the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout the president, informing him of the country they are the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout the president was Lord Fitzroy Lenox, second son of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout the president was Lord Fitzroy Lenox, second son of the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than take adout the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the foregoing memorial, rather than the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the papers that among the passengers on board the ill-of the papers that among the passengers on journment of the Boston Association, in the present year, (1840). The statements and restion. Your own colleague brought up the question, and it would have been inexcusable to the numbers and influence of Abolitionists of have strunk from its full investigation. Every our denomination in the present year, (1840). The statements and restion. Your own colleague brought up the question. Your own colleague brought up the question which we had to him. It would have been inexcusable to the property of the control of the control of the property of the

to bring out all the facts in the case, I was called tell them on my return, that you received their the degraded condition of "chattels personal in respect. stitutions of the South; and that they will be to order, and you confirmed it. And when I funds, but denied them the right of representathe hands of their owners possessors, to all in-

But you will say that the abolititionists first and under this law, guarded with jealousy by together like cattle for market, within an encloout sin, -personal liberty, is among these, the on the nature of his occupation, he significantly. sential to national strength and greatness.

power by man, over his fellow-man, which sla- your National Legislation, and within a few therefore, indignantly repudiated by all the fun- humble slave-dealer of the District should feel ically, than by that over which, sir, it is your lie utility. honor to preside.

The great doctrine, that God hath "created an old and loathsome building, where we examall men equal, and endowed them with certain ined two ranges of small stone cells, in which Slavery, in its most abject and revolting form, bly wet. The place had to us a painful interpollutes your soil; the wailing of slaves mingles est, from the fact that here Dr. Crandall, a citihaving any instructions. But he did not tell us one way of ever getting the Baptists of this with your songs of liberty, and the clank of their zen of the free states, was confined until his what was expected of him by the body he re- country into unity again; we never can meet in chains is heard, in horrid discord, with the health was completely broken down, and was chorus of your triumphs.

tency, so glaringly displayed between the lofty liberties, and the evil practices which have been existence of slavery in the United States .ago, accompanied by John G. Whittier, of Mas- Manifold as are the evils which flow from it, ings of humanity." dehumanizing as are its tendencies, fearful as its

was with no ordinary emotion that I saw the abomination, the internal slave-trade, second on the extraordinary fact exhibited to the world, Board. Rev. James C. Furman, pastor of the the Triennial Convention, and signed by T. venerable ex-president Adams at his post, nobly lv in horror and extent in the United States to that about two hundred and fifty thousand slavecontending against this violation of the rights of the African, and in some of its features even holders, a large proportion of whom, bankrupt of Virginia, Secretary. In their address they his countrymen, and I could not but regret that, more revolting, can only be argued, by the phi- in fortune and reputation, have involved many with one or two exceptions, he appeared to find lanthropy of this country, on the abstract prin- of the North in their disgrace and ruin, hold in presented to the meeting a preamble and resolu- little support from his younger colleagues of the ciples of moral and religious duty; and to those mental bondage the whole population of this principles the people of your great Republic are great republic, who permit themselves to be pledged on the side of freedom beyond every involved in the common disgrace of presenting nation in the world!

The negro, by nature our equal, made like without a parallel. I confess that, although an ourselves in the image of his Creator, gifted by the same intelligence, impelled by the same country, and deeply lamentable as are the evils of passions and affections, and redeemed by the my own government, I find it difficult to reply to same Saviour, is reduced by cupidity and op- those who are opposed to any extension of the pression below the level of the brute, spoiled of political rights of Englishmen, when they point hurried to a premature grave, the miserable vic- trol over the legislation but those who are guiltim of avarice and heedless tyrar,ny! Men ty of a dark skin, slavery and the slave-trade have presumptuously dared to wrest from their remain not only unmitigated, but continue to exfellows the most precious of their rights-to in- tend; and that while there is an onward movetercept as far as they may the bounty and grace ment in favor of its extinction, not only in Enof the Almighty-to close the door to their in- gland and France, but even in Cuba and Brazil. tellectual progress-to shut every avenue to American legislators cling to this enormous evil. their Moral and Religious improvement, to stand without attempting to relax or mitigate its horbetween them and their Maker! It is against rors. Allow me, therefore, to appeal to you by this crime the committee protest as men and as every motive which attaches you to your coun-Christians, and earnestly but respectively call try, seriously to consider how far you are acupon you, Sir, to use the influence with which you are invested, to bring it to a peaceful and a faithful discharge of those duties for which evspeedy close; and, may you, in closing your public career, in the latest hours of your exisence on earth, be consoled with the reflection that you have not despised the afflictions of the afflicted, but that, faithful to the trust of your high Stewardship, you have been "just, ruling in the fear of the Lord," that you have executed judgment for the oppressed, and have aided in the deliverance of your country from its greatest crime, and its chiefest reproach. On behalf of the committee,

THOMAS CLARKSON. British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade,

throughout the world, No. 27 New Broad st., London, ?

March 5th, 1841. 5

body of our brethren at the North, brethren of permitted to ask questions of others, such as in the Convention as a delegate from my church, except in the commission of crime, when the ble (larkson, have been presented to different standing and influence, have no sympathies with had been put to yourself by brother Fuller. a church that helps to sustain the abolition as utmost rigor of your penal statutes is invoked heads of governments, in other parts of the the Abolitionists, and that they have no desire But when I propounded the question in a form well as the missionary cause. I have had to and enforced against them, but are reduced to world, and have been uniformly received with

Previous to our departure, we visited a private slave-trading establishment in the city, and This is the language and the law of slavery; looked in upon a group of human beings herded

rights, the conservative principle of human associations, the spring of public virtues, and es-You will bear in mind that this was said within The monstrous and wicked assumption of view of the Capitol, where slaveholders control the benevolent principles of the Gospel. It is that, with such high examples in his favor, the

From thence we proceeded to the city prison.

finally released only to find a grave, for the The Records of your States are not less dis- crime of having circulated a pamphlet on emanare too many of us who believe it is an awful tinguished by their wise provisions for securing cipation, written by one of the friends who acmanagers all Baptist abolitionists, and especially sin against God, for christians to live upon the the order and maintaining the institutions of companied me. On inquiry of the keeper, he unrequited toil of crushed humanity; and thus your country, than by their ingenious devices informed us that slaves were admitted into his believing, we shall never cease our efforts to for riveting the chains, and perpetuating the cells and kept for their owners at the rate of 34 convince you until you "break every yoke and degradation of your colored brethren; -their ed- cents per day, and that transfers of them from ucation is branded as a crime against the state; one master to another sometimes took place dutheir freedom is dreaded as a blasting pestilence; ring their confinement-thus corroborating the the bare suggestion of their emancipation, is testimony of the keeper of the private jail beproscribed as treason to the cause of American fore mentioned, that this city prison, the property of the people of the United States, and for the These things are uttered in sorrow; for the building of which a large sum of your money committee deeply deplore the flagrant inconsis- has been appropriated, is made use of by the dealers in human beings as a place of deposit principles embodied in the great charter of your and market; and thus you, in common with your fellow-citizens, are made indirect participermitted to grow up under it, to mar its beauty, pators in a traffic equal in atrocity to the forand impair its strength. But it is not on these eign trade, the suppression of which, to use the grounds alone, or chiefly, that they deplore the words of your President in his late message, "is required by the public honor and the prompt-

> As one who has devoted much of his humble reaction confessedly is on its supporters, the re- labors to the cause you wish to promote, I perproach of its existence does not terminate on the haps shall be excused for thus stating these facts any crowned head in the civilized world to retard-no political considerations prevent. tion, since I landed on these shores, not only that there is a very rapid accession to their The utter extinction of slavery, and its sister numbers daily taking place; and yet we have a spectacle of national inconsistency altogether his humanity, plundered of his rights, and often to America, and say, that where all have a concountable for this state of things by the want of ery member of a republican government is so deeply responsible; and may I not express the hope that, on all future occasions, you will take care to promote the election of none as your representatives, who will not practically act upon the principle that in every clime, and of every color, "ALL MEN ARE EQUAL." Your sincere friend,

Philadelphia, sixth mo. 7th, 1841.

Hebrew Sabbath School .- We see by the Charles ton Courier that the Jews in that city have a Sabbath school, conducted by females. The editor attended an examination of the scholars, and describes their proficiency in the knowledge of the Old Testament as superior to that of scholars in other schools.

(Concluded from Fourth Page.) day of the current session, be suspended until the com accement of the annual session of Congress in December next; and that the coneideration of all petitions on such suspended matters be also postponed to the period above specified."

Under thie resolution, all petitions of every description, not coming within the scope of the President's message were laid on the table & passed over for the next sess sion. But few abolition petitions were however presented. He was not able to find that he had presented a single one during the session. Those which were presented went on the table, not under a slavery gag-rule, but because they did not fall within the range of the business to do which it had deemed proper to confine the extra session.

Mr. S. said he would have the same course pursued now. He did not believe that any abolition petitions would be presented during the present session; but if there should they might be disposed of under a general resolution like that adopted at the extra session of 18-37. He would therefore simply drop the 21st rule; in other words, except it from the rules of the last House of Representatives, to be adopted for the government of the present. He thought none could object to this. It compromitted nobody. To drop or except it from the rules would be simply saying: We have come here for a special purpose. We desire to accomplish it as soon as possible, and wil not consume time by urging the adopthe present session, and to press which will only have the effect of producing irritation, without stopping the pre-

sentation of abolition petition. For the accomplishment of the purpose he had suggested, Mr. S. said it seemed to him that a portion of the amendment of his venerable friend from Maasachusott s [Mr. Adams] was unnecessary; and for this, if for no other reason, he hoped the gentleman would so modify it so as to omit the part which contemplated the rescind, ing of the 21st rule. If his friend should decline the modification, he would move to amend his amendment by striking out the words "which is hereby rescinded,"

He did this for two reasons, In the first place, there seemed to be an absurdity in undertaking to rescind a rule which was no longer in exist ence. The leading significations of the word rescind are, to lop or cut off-to annul-to repeal. All these necessarily suppose that something is in existence, upon which the rescinding process is to operate. Before the 4th of March last, all these acts might have been performed upon the 21st rule, because it was in being. But it had ceased to be. It was dead. He would let it remain so. To undertake to rescind the rule seemed to him as absurd as to attempt to repeal a law which had expired by its own limitation.

In the second place, Mr. S. said he objected to the attempt to "rescind" the rule, because such action, if not absurd was unnecessary. What purpose would be answered by rescinding, which would not be answered by merely dropping the rule? He would avoid giving the act an unnecessarily offensive form to any. He believedthere were many who had no disposition to revive the rule at the present session, if ever, who would not vote to rescind it. It was dead, and they were willing to let should they ? Why put the proposition into such a form as to leave them no alternative but to rescind or retain the rule? Why not permit them to give a vote which should have the effect merely to drop it ?

And who would object to dropping it? There would, probably, be no petitions presented at the present session for it to act on; or if there should be, they might be sent over to the next session under a general resolution, pired to the dignity of a domestic institution, which should thus dispose of every thing not embraced in the President's message, Why, then, should the adoption of the rules be pressed ! Did gentlemen wish ts anticipate the discussions of the next session? Was there not business enough necessarily growing out of recognized as a curse in those days. Public the present crisis without consuming the time by forcing sentiment waged war against it. Virginia was. the discussion upon the House which an attempt to re- in fact, the leading anti-slavery state. Not the vive this odious rule must necessarily produce? Let most ultra slavery man dreamt of asking any en consider upon whom would fall the responsibility of this consumption of time. For himself, Mr. S. said, he desired to do the business rendered indispensable by the existing crisis as soon as possible. The people expected this. They had a right to expect it.

Mr. 8. said he might perhaps be asked why, since he urged the absence of all necessity for the rule at the present session, there was any necessity for dropping it? If there should be nothing to act on, would it not be harmless? Why, then, oppose it? No freeman, said Mr. S. need be asked why he should resist a denial of his right, because he did not desire to exercise it, and it was therefore unnecessary to enforce the denial. But in this case, if the rule was to be enforced for the time being, it would probably be enforced for the entire Congress. Mr. S. said he had before leaving home, expressed a belief that the "odious 21st rule" would not be pressed at the present session. Some of the abolitionists had derided him for his credulity. He was in the habit of leaning to the favorable side in judging of men; and he would not abandon the position he had taken in this case, until the rule should be actually forced upom him.

Mr. S. expressed his surprise that those who depreca ted a continuance of the abolition excitement should insist on the adoption of the 21st rules. He could give no assurance that a refusal to adopt the rule would stop excitement on the subject of slavery; but he would say that its readoption would very greatly increase .it. The gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Johnson,] had contended that the adoption of the rule had had the effect of allaying the abolition excitement, both here and else where, and it should, therefore, be continued. M. S. said he had determined to avoid, at this time, going into a discussion of the merits of the rule; but he must take -the occasion to say that the gentleman from Maryland was greatly mistaken in his estimate of the effect of it It was true it had to some extent, kept excitement out of this Hall; but it had not allayed it elsewhere. The gentleman was evidently ignorant of the depth and the the extension of slavery. We will mention strength of feeling which pervaded the North on this few. subject. While the gentleman was dreaming that abolition was dead, it was, in fact, gathering strength from his own efforts to suppress it.

There was, said Mr. S. a great mistake prevailing is regard to the effect of gag resolutions and gag rules,-It was taken a narrow view of the subject to look only at the immediate results of these measures here. Those must know very little of the nature of the abolition excitement who think to stop or retard it by denying the right of petition, and forbidding discussed in this Hall. They ought to know that, if obstructed in one channel it will find another. The stream will roll on, obstruct it who will. Who would think of stopping the Potomac by a dam ! Raise it mountain high, and the waters will rise with it, and either sweep it away, or force a passage around it, and roll on to the ocean. It was so with abolition .-It mocks at gag resolutions and gag rules'

And let gentleman beware of the direction which their own ill-advised measures might give to the abolition excitement. There was already a "third party" in exis tence, with candidates for the Presidency and Vice Pres idency in the field. That party had been forced into being by the gag resolutions and rules which had been adopted here, and by kindred measures in favor of slavery elsewhere. The re-adoption of the gag rule at this time be passed by a simple majority, instead of twowould give a tremendous impulse to the movements of that party. Let gentleman beware of the consequences

the act they were about to perform. The great question of slavery, Mr. S. said, w

rights, but as one intimately connected with the finances of the country, affected as they are, and ever must be, by the antagonist influences of free and slave labor. The institution of slavery is practically interwoven with the whole subject of political economy in this and in every country where it exists, and it must be discussed. But he would not now go into the subject. He would only repeat the expression of his anxious desire that the present session should not be consumed with the agitation of this question. He believed that the true way to prevent this was, to drop the rule, upon the assumption that nebody would be disposed now to offer any thing for the action of the House upon which it could operate, or, it they should, that it might be laid upon the table, not under a rule odiously applicable to this subject alone, but under a resolution which should exclude from consideration at this session all subjects not embraced in the Presdent's message. It seemed to him that the whole House, North, South, East, and West, might come together on this ground, and that the act might go forth to the country, not as a triumph of abolition or anti-abolition, but as a measure dictated by a sense of the urgent necessity of occupying all the time of the House in the great business for which it had been called together.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday Morning, July 7, 1811.

ORDINANCE OF '87.

No Slavery in the North-West.

In another column, is an article which an peared originally as a communication, in the Cincinnati Gazette, on the nature of the antislavery provision of the ordinance of 1787. It takes the same ground we took, in January, 1839, and which Mr. Chase assumed in his speech in the celebrated Matilda case. If it be tenable, no state formed in the North-Western territory is bound to deliver up a fugitive slave, unless he has escaped from one of the original slave states.

This doctrine will undoubtedly startle the public mind. So completely overawed and befooled has it been by the swagger and stratagem of Slavery, that its first impulse is, to regard almost as impious any attempt to limit the pretensions of the slaveholder. Most persons therefore will be tempted to view this new position, as one of the many foolish abstractions cherished by the fanatics.

We do not breathe the same atmosphere our fathers breathed. We see things through a different medium. A new standard of judgment is erected. What is public sentiment now, was contraband fifty years ago. The mistakes we it remain'so. They might vote to leave it out of the re- make on the question of slavery arise frequently vised rules, but would not go beyond this. And why from ascribing to the epoch of the Revolution, the opinions and feelings of the present epoch. We find certain anti-slavery doctrines or principles in declarations, ordinances, or constitutions framed by our fathers, but cannot admit that they mean what their language warrants, because we imagine that then, as now, Slavery asand exerted a predominant influence over the councils of the nation. We forget that we have degenerated. Slavery was almost universally thing further, than a bare toleration of the sy tem. The great majority of those eminent statesman, who put forth the Declaration of Independence, enacted the Ordinance of 1787, and framed the Constitution of the United States. contemplated the gradual extinction of slavery. and verily thought they had made such arrangements as would rather facilitate than hinder this desirable event. No cotton-gin had then been invented-Louisiana was a foreign territory-

> The ordinance of '87 reflected this state o public sentiment. It was carried by the power chiefly of the Virginia delegation, and was designed to exclude slavery forever from the new states to be formed out of the territory ceded to the Union by that noble state. While care was taken, to except to the anti-slavery article of the ordinance, so far, as to secure the right of masters in the original slave states to the persons of their fugitive slaves, in all other respects the article was so framed as to be unqualified and universal. The language of the ordinance, in confining this exception, or restricting the privilege included in it, to the original states, implies certainly one of two things-either that the Congress enacting it, did not intend there should be any more slave states added to the Union: or. that, being admitted, they should have no right to reclaim their fugitive slaves from the North-West territory. There are many reasons for believing that it was their intention to prohibit

sugar and cotton had not perverted the moral

sense of the public.

Slavery at that time was considered depend ent on the slave-trade. To prohibit the last, it was thought, was to strike a fatal blow at the first. Hence the dangerous strife between the anti-slavery and pro-slavery principles, in the Convention which framed the constitution, growing out of the introduction of the clause in the original draught of the constitution, that proposed to confer on Congress the power to abolish the slave-trade. In our paper of the 17th of last February, we gave an analysis of the proceedings and final compromise relating to this clause, which we were enabled to make from the "Madison Papers." We showed, that while to gratify the anti-slavery sentiment, the power was conferred upon Congress; to please the states of Georgia and South Carolina, its exercise was prohibited till the year 1808-and that in consideration of this favor, these two states conceded to the commercial states of the North that a navigation act might thirds in Congress.

Still, it was believed, that in this power lay the destinies of Slavery. It was well underto be met in some form, sooner or later, and that not stood, that in 1808, Congress would promptly merely as a question of philanthropy and of human use the power conferred, by abolishing the slave

rectly destroy slavery. It was this idea that it may be said, when Ohio became a member of led Judge Dawes to say in the convention of the Union, and a party to the existing compact; Massachusetts, assembled to consider the merits for the fourth article of the same great ordinance of the new constitution, that Slavery had "not provides, that, "The said territory, and the states been struck with apoplexy, but it had received which may be formed therein, shall forever rea mortal wound, and would die of consump main a part of this confederacy of the United tion." The same idea was in the mind of Judge States of America, subject to the articles of con-Wilson in the Pennsylvania convention, when federation, and to such alterations therein, as defending this clause of the constitution, he shall be constitutionally made." True, but is dation for banishing slavery out of the country; old articles of confederation with "alterations and though the period is more distant than I therein?" Is it not rather a complete substitute, could wish, yet it will produce the same kind, founded on new principles? It is a substitute: gradual change which was pursued in Pennsyl- a new instrument; a new constitution, entirely. vania," And again-"It was all that could be Different in its principles from the old compact obtained-I am sorry it was no more; but from of Union, it was not framed, agreed to, or ratithis I think there is reason to hope, that a few fied, in the manner prescribed, in the articles years, and it will be prohibited altogether; and of confederation, for their own amendment or in the meantime, the new states which are to be alteration. The provision for amendments in formed, will be under the control of Congress these articles was, that no alteration should "at in this particular; and slaves will never be in- any time hereafter be made in any of them," troduced among them." While the clause was unless such alteration should be agreed to in a under discussion in the Federal Convention, Congress of the United States, and be after-Col. Mason of Virginia, who was urgent for wards confirmed by the legislature of every conferring immediate power on Congress to state. But, the present constitution was framed prohibit the traffic, evidently regarded it as a and agreed to in a general convention of delesten to the abolition of slavery; and among other gates from the several states; was afterwards reasons for insisting on the grant of such a submitted for confirmation to conventions of the power, he mentioned that "the Western people people in the states respectively, not to their leaare already calling out for slaves for their new lands; and it will fill that country with slaves if they can be got through South Carolina and Georgia." "He held it essential in every point between the states so ratifying the same." Of of view, that the General Government should have the power, to prevent the increase of sla- edition of the articles of confederation, with "alvery." These are but a few specimens of the terations therein," "constitutionally" made. anti-slavery sentiment of that epoch; but we ask, whether taken in connection with the language of the ordinance of '87, they do not establish the position, that the people of that period, generally, intended that no more new slave no power to alter or modify any one of the six states should be admitted to the Union? Taking articles, declared in the ordinance, to be forcethis position, the language of the sixth article of the ordinance at once becomes intelligible; otherwise, it is obscure and hard to be under-

Presuming that we now entertain proper conceptions of the state of public sentiment in the that any principle or provision of the Ordinance, beginning of our government, we shall proceed to show, how, by the ordinance of '87, no new slave state can reclaim a slave from the states of the North-West territory, incorporating into our argument a portion of the article we wrote more than two years ago.

The Ordinance for the government of the north-western territory, passed by "the United States, in Congress assembled, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven," after determining various particulars respecting the form of territorial government, proceeds-

"And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory: to provide als for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission federal councils, on an equal footing with the original states, at as early a period as may be consistent with the general interest.

"It is hereby declared and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considd as articles of compact bet the people and states in the said territory, and forever re-

There were six of these articles, which, be i remembered, were "forever to remain UNALTER-ABLE, unless by COMMON CONSENT:"--by the common consent of the original states, and the "people and states in said territory." Bearing this in mind, examine the sixth article of the great charter of our liberties.

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the praty accused shall have been duly convicted. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is law-fully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

This article then, which is one of the six that were forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent, established throughout the north-western territory, Liberty, as the unchangeable rule, to which there could be but one exception; to wit,-a slave escaping into the same from any one of the ORIGINAL states could be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her service or labor. The framers of the ordinance clearly saw, that the declaration, excluding slavery or involuntary servitude, "otherwise than in punisment of crime," if it stood alone, would entirely put it out of the power of the slaveholder in any of the states, to reclaim his fugitive slaves, who should once set foot on that territory. Hence, the exception, provided; but this exception, inasmuch as it shows that those, who framed the article, carefully considered all its bearings, proves conclusively, that the rule in all its other applications was designed to be unvarying and unalterable. By the ordinance therefore, if it still remain in force, unaltered and unalterable, no state, established since the date of its enactment, has a right to demand fugitive slaves, of any of the states formed out of the north-western territory. Consequently, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are not bound to deliver up escaping slaves, except they be fugitives from some one of the original

The question now is; are these six articles of ple and the states in the territory, and on the original etates? Do they remain unaltered?-Undoubtedly, unless they have been changed "by common consent;" for the emphatic language of the covenant is,-"the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states, and the people and states in the said territory, and FOREVER remain UNALTERABLE, unless by common consent."ed into among men.

Have these articles been altered by "common

islatures; and contained an article declaring, that the "ratification of nine states should be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution course, the federal constitution is not a revised

If this be true, it follows, that the federal constitution, in itself, independent of the "common consent" of the "original states," and "the people and states" in the north-west territory, has

er unalterable unless by common consent. But it may be urged, that the very act, by which Ohio entered into the Union, and was recognized as one of the United States, implied the common consent of all the parties concerned, conflicting with the federal constitution, should yield to the authority of this instrument: consequently, Ohio, by "common consent," permitted the exception, contained in the article of the Ordinance prohibiting slavery, to be so extended as to cover the case of slaves escaping from the new states, as well as old. This is mere presumption, not proof. Solemn covenants, formally established, designed for great purposes and emphatically declared to be forever unalterable unless by the common consent of the parties concerned, we are not to presume, will be changed or set aside, without grave deliberation, and certain formalities in the mode of procedure. Now, there is no record to show, that any one of the original states, or the people of Ohio, or the rest of the inhabitants of the territory, deliberated for one moment, on the bearings of the federal constitution on the articles of the ordinance of '87; or intended, that one of these should be to assume.

tered by "common consent"-that is, the consent of the "original states," and "the people and states in the said territory." No part of the people, no state by itself, has power to change the compact. The four states in this territory have come into the Union at different periods. Ohio was admitted in 1802. But, no action of Ohio alone, could alter the ordinance, any more than could the separate action of Massachusetts or South Carolina. Whatever therefore may have been the sentiment of Ohio at the date of its admission, it is clear that the "common consent" required in the compact was not then obtained. The same may be said in relation to Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, each of them having come into the Union alone. The objector then must show, that at a certain time, these four states and the people of Wiskonsan, gave their consent together, in common with the thirteen original states, for the modification of the ordinance; and until he can do this, we shall continue to regard this great compact as supreme-and shall hold the United States bound by it, for the foregoing reasons, and under that clause of the federal constitution, Art. VI, which says, that "All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation." The compact in the ordinance was one of these engagements, and we are bound to

regard it as still valid. Further:-We have positive evidence of the fact, that the Congress of the United States under the constitution, have considered the ordinance supreme; a compact not to be violated, or in any particular, set aside. This evidence is furnished by the following proviso in an act, approved May 8, 1802, authorizing the people of what is now the State of Ohio to form themselves into a state. Section 5th, after prescribing the time and place at which a convention shall be held, and granting authority to form a constitution, contains this proviso-

"Provided, the same shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance of the thirthe ordinance of '87, still binding on the peo- teenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, between the original states, tutton, fixed on the mode in which changes shall be made. If this sovereignty could be appealed to by a and the people and states of the territory northwest of the river Ohio."

Finally, the preambles to the constitutions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois & Michigan, all show, that the these states never intended to yield their consent to any change in the articles of compact in the ordinance, but explicitly understood, that their admission into the Union was to take place, con-Stronger language could not be used. A more sistently with its provisions. The preamble to explicit and solemn covenant could not be enter- the constitution of our own state begins as follows-

Have these articles been altered by "common "We, the people of the Eastern division of for our own he consent?" If so, when, where, in what points, the territory of the United States, north-west of theirs? For

traffic, and few doubted that it would thus indi- under what circumstances? At that moment, the river Ohio, having the right of admission in- gation in their favor of a fundamental principle of its to the General Government, as a member of the government, or the exercise on its soil of a pow to the General Government, as a member of the to its own citizens, is an arrogant assumption of superiority which an equal will strongly resent—to which an United States, the ordinance of one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and the law of Congress entitled an act to enable &c."of Congress entitled an act to enable &c. - be insisted on. It is, that no slave is reclaimable in Ohio, and if not in Ohio, in none of the states made clear implication the paramount authority of the ordinance. The same language is incorporated into the preambles of the constitutions of Illinois said-"I consider this, as laying the foun- the federal constitution nothing more than the and Indiana; and that of the constitution of Michigan is still stronger.

Now, as the ordinance was anterior to the federal constitution; as it is one of those engagements, which the latter instrument expressly declares shall be valid against the U. States; as it can only be altered by the common consent of the original parties, which consent has never been obtained; as the Congress under the constitution has recognized its supremacy; and, as the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois & Michigan in coming into the Union, state distinctly their right Constitution be sent out of the State against their will, to be admitted, in consistency with the ordinance; it follows, necessarily, that the provisions of the federal constitution, so far as the people and states of the north-west territory are concerned, must be so interpreted as not to violate any article of the compact in the ordinance. We are hence bound to conclude, that the clause of pect requires this of us. If not, fair and manly arguthe constitution, Sec. 2, Art. 4, providing for the re-clamation of a fugitive slave, cannot authorize such re-clamation from any of the states of slavery on theirs. If they say, that our liberty affects the north-west territory, unless the fugitive has very affects our liberty. But as political communities, or escaped from one of the "original states."

This position is strengthened by the consideration, that the want of qualification in the language of said clause in the federal constitution. was undoubtedly owing to the fact, that it was the slightest relinquishment of the great principles of introduced and adopted, with scarcely any discussion. No attention seems to have been bestowed upon its bearings on the ordinance. We refer the reader to the "Madison Papers," page 1448, 1456,

We shall conclude our article, by a quotation from a distinguished statesman, and profound jurist, which will show that our doctrine respecting the supremacy of this ordinance, is not a new one.

DANIEL WEBSTER, in his celebrated speech on Foote's resolution, 1830, thus alluded to this

"At the foundation of these constitutions o the north-western states, lies the ordinance of 1787. We are accustomed, sir, to praise the law-givers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, andistinct, marked and lasting character, than the ordinance of '87. That instrument was drawn by Nathan Dane, then and now, a citizen of Massachusetts. It was adopted, as I think I have understood, without the slightest alteration; and certainly it has happened to few men. to be the authors of a political measure, of more large and enduring consequence. It fixed forever the character of the population in the vast from them involuntary servitude. It impresmodified by the new relations Ohio was about sed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to bear UP ANY OTHER THAN FREEMEN. It laid the interdict against INDEPENDENT ABOLITION-THE WESpersonal servitude, in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper also, than all local constitutions."

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. SLAVERY IN OHIO.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. Sin,—Believing that the discussion which grew out of the late decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and was the late decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and was to stating facts there in regard to the condition of abolion on the Reserve. I found things on my return worse to the condition of the Reserve. erned, be prosecuted some what further, and into branch s of the subject not yet touched by your correspondents,

I send you the following remarks:
The decison lately made by our Supreme Court at Leb anon will deprive the wealthier and traveling portion of our southern friends of the services of their slaves, twhich they have heretofore been accustomed in their sum mer excutsions among us, and they will be reduced to the necessity of putting up with such attendance as we here are in the habit of receiving from our free hired servants, or rather "helps." As we can well suppose, they will find this in no small degree inconvenient, it is only a com mon act of friendship to apprize them of it as fully as the nature of the case will admit, in order that they may come prepared for the change they will have to en-counter. Besides, as the decision declares every slave brought or sent into the State to be free, under our constitution, the moment he treads our soil, fair dealing alone of it, as far as this can reasonably be done. Our selfrespect, too, would utterly forbid any concealment or disguising of it from them, by which they might through ignorance of our institutions, be entrapped and have heir property wrested from them. This case now exists in the city. A Mississippian coming up the river from Louisville, ignorant of the decision of our Supreme Court till he was too near the city to profit by the infor nation, found on his arrival here that his body servant was converted into a freeman; and he very soon received from him the best evidence he could give that he wa letermined for the time to come to pursue his fortune slave-holding gentleman was no doubt as great as his as onishment at the metamorphosis. Our southern friends ought honestly to be dealt with too, in this respect: they ought to be told that notwithstanding the coarse and abusive terms in which the decision and the able judges who made it are spoken of in many of the Sc rints, it is one which will certainly stand. The most intelligent professional men with whom I have conversed nd others skilled in constitutional interpretation, seem to think that no other opinion could properly have been given, than the one that has, on the point referred to. The motion that the judiciary or any other departmen f the Government possesses the power to put aside any be 'fundamental' and 'unalterable,' as an act of 'comity the people of other States, and this too in order to al privileges wholly denied to our own citizens lifying heresy that none but chimney-corner is a nul jurists could for a moment entertain. All the depart ments of the government united cannot rightfully put aside, even for a single instant, a provision of the consti tution. It would be an act of usurpation. The PROPLE, in whom resides the sovereignty of Ohio, have reserved this to themselves, and they have already, in the const community of slaveholders, and required to suspend rinciple which that sovereignty had already adopted, and declared to be "a great and essential principle of lib-erty and free government"—'unalterable"—in order that members of the appellant community might enjoy unmolested transit through our territory, with the chained slave-coffles, would it not be considered as an in red as an in sult calling for the intensest terms of resentment and reowerfully as the general government is swayed by the slaveholding interest, it could not be made auda-cious enough to ask of France, England, or any other pean nation, that our slaveholders might be attend slaves, and exercise the powers of slaveholders whilst traversing their territory on excursions of business or pleasure. No! Why, then, should it be expected of nat Is it because we have a feebler regard for liberty, for our own honor, than France and England have for theirs? For one people to demand of another the abro-

inferior will quietly submit.

But if the decision referred to be inconvenient and alarming to our slave-holding and slave-trading friends, much more will another, which I understand will soon out of the North-Western Territory-unless he have

tory. This provides only for the reclamation and restortory. This provides only for the reclamation and restor-ation of such fugitives from labor or service as might escape from the 'original states.'* The provision is part of one of the Six Articles; of which articles it is said— they are established "as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments which FOREVER hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory"-and "shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever unalterable, unless by common consent. This is strong language, and I see not how its sensible

and obvious import can be explained away or evaded. If the Ordinance of '87 is of any force, it is of full force, If of full force it is decisive of the question-and fugitives of whatever sort, from service or labor in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri to be reduced to slavery in other lands. I shall content myself, at present, with barely stating,

that if the validity of the Ordinance of '87 be admitted the question is as easily decided as the one which has already been decided by the Supreme Court.

It will not do to meet this opinion with the epithets vile, incendiary," &c., &c. If it is the law of the land in which we live, it must be maintained-self resment can show it. The slave states have no more righ to complain that we maintain the law of liberty on our own soil, than we have, that they maintain the law o their slavery, we may with equal justice say, their sla-States, neither has any right to complain of the other, as long as the operation of their respective laws is strictly confined to their respective jurisdictions. If the slave states will persist in maintaining slavery, it must be strictly on their own soil. We must not be asked to abuse ourselves by giving any aid which would involve liberty and equal sovereignty with which we set out .- J.

*Does not this prove in the most convincing manner, that neither the Congress which adopted the Ordinance of '87, the last under the old confederation-nor the Congress which ratified it, the first under the present Constitution—ever expected that a "new" State would be admitted to the Union as a slave-holding State?

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Penn of the Advertiser, and Prentice of the Journal, both published at Louisville, have for months been waging a war of words against each other, on abolition grounds. Penn will insist that Prentice is an abolitionist, and Prentice will have it, that Penn is a miserable incendiarv. Each has threatened the other with public vengeance. Penn seems to have no fear that the people will think him one of the fanatics: but Prentice really seems anxious lest he should fall under suspicion. We do not know how it is-some of the friends whom he has left cient or modern, has produced effects of more behind in New England, think that at heart he is an abolitionist. The consciousness that he is more liable to the charge than his opponent, may account for his venomous abuse of abolitionists. Like Peter, who found it expedient to curse and swear lest he should be thought a christian, Prentice thinks it necessary to prove his orthodoxy, by the most outrageous demonstrations. What a pity the Yankee is exposed regions north-west of the Ohio, by excluding has sworn all his abolition away by this time. to so sore temptations! We fear indeed he At least, we should be sorry to youch for its purity.

The Free Press publishes the following extract of a letter received from a friend of his on the Western Reserve, date May 20th. After assigning reasons for not attending our Anniversary, he says-

than I expected.—Not that there is more of third partyism. There is not us much. But I had only a faint suspicion, and that not till long after I saw you, of the apathy which has seized the abolitionists, even the most ardent and influential. They are disgusted with the third party; are imposed upon and overawed by the vadiscouraged. The prevailing resolution seems to be let alone until the third party has killed itself and been buried among the fragments of exploded parties. This spathy cannot be attributed to the great political excitement of the last year. If it were, the other great ques tions would be equally paralyzed. So far from that, there is a degree of interest waking up in the Temperance cause unfelt for years. If I know the feeling of the Reserve there is less inclination to the third party than there was last fall; and the palsy that has benumbed the abolitionists is from a sickness of the heart at the schemes and manœuvres of what they regard a few late-born. ambitious converts to the cause. The old abolitionists who stood shoulder to shoulder, in 1833, 4 and 5 when we slept on our arms and put down the mob by the posse comitatus, are now denounced as no abolitionists -as mere milk and water. (See the Agitator, of Cleveland, and that more recent butterfly of which it

was the chrysalis, the Palladium of Liberty.) The efforts of the Philanthropist to prove that there are no abolitionists among the whige; that they are numerous among the Locofocos; that each party contains about the same number; the quotation from certain Fan-Wright papers and orators for this purpose; the continual and far-fetched abuse of the whigs in the legislature, by straining to distort facts against them and on ting the slightest notice of any circumstance to their credit; and, after such ebullitions of rank party species the sanctimonious claim of discarding all the corruptions and the prejudices of the other parties; the weekly return to us of this burthen of contradictions-have be come the subject of common ridicule in the North part of the State. Many subscribe for the Philanthi who would not, but for the purpose of keeping track of the leaders of the third party, if peradventure they may divine whereunto these leaders may pext bend their course. What can be more ridiculous than Dr. Bailey's editorial of the 12th May in regard to the immoral fluence of political excitements for the last many years, in the very sheet in which he urges the array and maintenance of a third party by political excitement? "The political excitement which has raged among all classes of the people for many years past has acted pernicious ly on public morality." What pickle has the Doctor ed to save his third party from a like action on public morality? Is it the "great moral principles" and 'elevating doctrines" of which he speaks? I grant that they exist pre-eminently in the question of abolition. But how much hope is there of a third party, free from party corruption and acting healthily upon the public morals, when its estensible leader in Ohio can deny, that there have been any "great moral principles," any "elevating doctrines" in any of the political excitements in this country for many years past! The question of executive interference with the popular suffrage involving no great moral principle! eh! The Locofood maxim—"to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished"—is triumphed over by the dootrine, that government should be administered for the good of the whole—yet, to Dr. Bailey "no elevating de ctrines" are involved here! Great promise to the public morals, truly, while Dr. Bailey leads a party! The political excitement so permicious the says in edisensions about pecuhas had its source, he says, in "dissensions about pecuhas had its source, in any way to be a point of the philanthropist for months past, but to make abolition a pecuniary question? I do not complain of this; but it suffices to show the Doctor's consistency. Our State society must have an organ in which the people put some confidence before abolition can flourish again as it has done on the

The opinions of a man, who can give himself a flat contradiction within the space of four lines, are not to be taken on trust. He first talks of the efforts of the Philanthropist to "prove that there are no Abolitionists among the whigs"-and in the next line but one, of its efforts, to prove that "each party contains very many good abolitionists, and each about the same number !!" But, we cannot afford comment on such an article.

THE FRIENDS.

The Abolition Friends in Cortsville have earnestly requested us to publish an article from the Liberator, concerning the declaration of George F. White, a Quaker preacher, against abolitionism-followed by their disclaimer. They assign good reasons for the request, and we shall do as desired. A part of the article appears this week-next week we shall conclude it, and republish the disclaimer of the Cortsville Friends. We should like to have published all at once, but the state of our columns forbids.

George F. White. -'Innocence shall make False accusation blush.

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On Sunday morning, Nov. 29th, 1840, being presen at the Rose-street meeting of Friends in New York. heard George F. White denounce temperance, anti-slavery and non-resistance societies, in the most opprobri ous terms. Among other things, he charged the whole body of abolitionists, without any exception or qualification, with maintaining the doctrine, that the only hope of the slave was not in God, nor in the truth, but in themselves. This doctrine he pronounced FLAT BLASPHEMY, and then proceeded to speak of the abolitionists, (making no exception whatever,) as 'blas-Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and as the charge of blasphemy had been made in the hearing of 800 people, I felt it to be my duty to deny its truth, in order that so large an assembly might not e deceived, and thus led to oppose the righteous cause of emancipation, and be enabled to quiet their consci ences while closing their ears to the cries of the perish-

I said, accordingly, in substance, that I had risen from a sense of duty, to make a few remarks; that, as I was not a member of the Society of Friends, it was not unlikely that I might give offence by speaking, and that the fear of this would be sufficient to deter me from doing so, if my conscience would allow me to be silent, then stated, that I was one of those whom the speaker had denounced as 'blasphemers,' that it had been my privilege, for the last eight years, (in obedience, as I believed, to that 'sure word of prophesy' to which the speaker himself had referred,) to be associated in active labors with those who had been struggling to break the fetters of the American slave; that I was extensively acquainted with abolitionists, and had attentively examined those official documents and periodicals from which alone a knowledge of their sentiments could be obtained; and I therefore felt myself qualified to say, and, under sense of duty, must say, that the charge against them of holding that the only hope of the slave was in themselves, was untrue; that it was not unlikely, that out of 1500 or 2000 anti-slavery societies, scattered in every part of the free States, one or more might have used unguarded language on this point, but that the great body had ever nized, in the most explicit terms, their dependence on God to give success to all their labors; and I challenged an investigation of their official publications for evidence of the truth of what I had said. I also expressed my grief and astonishment, that a charge of such a character should have been made in a meeting of the Society of Friends, especially as anti-slavery associations had done much, incidentally, to spread the princi-ples of that Society, and to awaken a deep concern for bidding.' its most important testimonies. It was, I said, owing to my intercourse with Friends, as an abolitionist, that my own religious seutiments had undergone so great a change, that I had been led to relinquish the intention, which I had once cherished, of becoming a clergyman, to withdraw from the church of which I was a member, and to renounce a corrupt and hireling ministry; and I remarked, that my own experience was similar to that of

I expressed the hope, that the members of a Society whose early founders had often felt themselves called upon to address the religious assemblies of other sects, not only contrary to the rules of those sects, but even to the laws of the land, would not judge me harshly or uncharitably, for speaking as I had done on that occasion. This is the substance of what I said, and, so far as recollect, the language I used. Whether my manner was characterized by any impropriety, let those who

against war, oaths, a hireling ministry, and slavery,

mony as conclusive, but to examine the matter for them-

given their principles a fair examination. In conclusion,

nn the abolitionists until they had

Very soon after I sat down, George F. White rose and said, in reply, that he had ample vouchers for all that he had stated, which he would exhibit to any person who might wish to examine them, and who would call at his store or dwelling. (naming streets and numbers.) He added, also, that what I had said about the early founders of the Society of Friends having violated the laws of the land, by speaking in the meetings of other sects, was not true; that such a charge had been made before, by onemies of the society, but never, so far as he knew, (except in a single instance, in which George Fox was concerned,) had it been substantiated; and therefore, that while I had indecorously charged him with falsehood, in the face of evidence, I should find it difficult to clear my

To this I did not deem it my duty to reply, but immediately resolved, that I would accept the invitation, thus publicly given, to call and examine the vouchers on which his charge was founded. Accordingly, on the evening of the next day, in company with James S. Gibbons, (who went with me at my request.) I called at his house, intending to ask him, in a respectful manner, to show me his evidence, and, after copying it, to go quietly away, without entering into any conversation, unless he should desire me to do so. Going as I did, in good faith, agreeably to his own public invitation, I did not anticipate any other than a respectful reception, and christian treatment. Judge, then, of my surprise, when, on being introduced to him by James S. Gibbons, he stepped back and refused, in a very imperious manner, to receive my hand, saying, at the same time, as nearly as I can recoflect. I cannot receive that man, or have anything to do with him;' and adding, in a tone and manner corresponding to his words, I wish him to go immediately out of my house.' I said, that I had come, at his own invitation, to see the vouchers for the truth of the charge which he had publicly made against the abolitionists on the previous day. I can have nothing to do with thee, You decline furnishing me with the evicence, then?' asked; and again he replied in an emphatic tone, 'I shall have nothing to do with thee.' The only answer I made was, that I was sorry to find him in such a state of mind. Turning to James S. Gibbons, he said-Wast -street meeting yesterday morning?' was,' he replied. 'Then I am surprised that thou alt me and my family by bringing that man, who has charged me with falsehood in the presence o 800 people, to my house!' J. S. G. explained, that I had only denied the truth of his charge, without saying anything whatever of him personally, or of his motive George F. White asked, in a vehement manner, 'What security have I, if I admit that man to my house, that he will not, the next moment, spit in my face, or insult my wife and daughters? I am a non-resistant, and there If he were hungry, I would cheerfully give him a meal; but I must regard his introduction now as my familye'-to which his wife responded her assent. I stood in silence for some time, while he and J. S. G. kept up an earnest conversation, during which he spoke of me in the most opprobrious and offen-sive terms. I would have retired immediately, but wait-ed for J. S. G., who stood in momentary expectation of er some time, we withdrew; and for mysell I can say, with no feelings but those of pity and kind-ness for the man who had given me a reception so

ve related the facts as they occurred, not from desire to retaliate, nor to awaken either sympathy for myself, or hatred towards George F. White, but because they form an essential part of the history of the trans n with which they are so intimately connected. During the interview, he produced the evidence on which he relied to prove that the whole body of abolition-

strange and unexpected

pose it was? Surely, he will say, it could not have been any thing less than some important official document, containing an authorized and well known exposition of the principles of the accused. Will it be believed, that was nothing more than a resolution of the Junior A S. Society of Philadelphia—a Society composed principally of minors, and members, too, of the Society of Friends? Astonishing as it may seem, it is neverthless true! Here is the resolution, with which he de clared he was ready to meet all the abolitionists in the United States! It was adopted Dec. 1839.

'Resolved, That as we believe the only hope for the slave is in the Anti-Slavery Societies, the abolitionist of the present day must contribute more liberally of their funds, if they expect to accomplish their most glo rious object—the liberation from chains of three million of their fellow-countrymen.'*

Admitting, for the sake of the argument, (what is not true,) that this resolution is of a blasphemous character, in what language shall I express the monstrous injustice of holding the whole body of abolitionists responsible for its phraseology, and making it the basis whereon to rest a charge of 'FLAT BLASPHEMY' against thousands of people who never saw nor heard of it, and whose lives are 'unimpeachable' witnesses of their firm reliance upon that God, in obedience to whose requisitions they are 'crying aloud' against the bloody system of oppressionwhich curses and pollutes our land! If there is any truth, justice, or honesty, in thus accusing the whole body of abolitionists, then it would be equally true, equally just, equally honest, to charge with blasphemy the whole body of Friends; for a very large proportion, perhaps a majority, of those who adopted the resolution, are members, in good standing, of that Society! If the accusers. (for G. F. W. does not stand alone,) really be lieve their own charge to be true, why do they not proceed against the transgressors agreeably to the discipline? Why, instead of his thrusting his charges at some of the most exemplary members of the Society, from behind the entrenchment of the preachers' gallery, where he knows he cannot be contradicted without a breach of order, does not George F. White arraign them before a tribunal where their guilt may be fairly proved, or their innocence clearly demonstrated? What would be thought of me, if, believing—yea, knowing—these charges to be false, should assert, before a public assembly, that the whole body of Friends, in every part of the country, are responsible for them? And will it be pretended that the mass of abolitionists are any more responsible for the act of one local society, than are Friends for the statements made by a man whose ministry they sanction? But, I should greatly wrong thousands of Friends, if I were to intimate that these denunciations met with their approval-nay, that they do not meet with their decided condemnation. I am persuaded, that even in this city, the number of Friends is exceedingly small who would openly say that they approve of them, while some of the most active members of the Society, (and those, too, who have never joined anti-slavery associations.) are exceedin their minds in consequence of them. Friends must measure their own responsibility for charges made by a minister who acts under the official approbation of the Society. It is a matter which they mus settle with their own consciences, and with Him who hath said, 'THOU SHALT NOT RAISE A FALSE

The resolution, I admit, is unguarded in its phraseo logy. It were better if it read-the only hope for the slave is, under God, in the anti-slavery societies.' Such is the only fair and candid construction which can be put upon it. by any person who is acquainted with the char acter and professions of those who adopted it. There are some men, however, who, in their anxiety to carry point, can

--- Construe things, after their fashion Clean from the purpose of the things themselves.'

With such it is in vain to reason; and none others will need arguments in a case so plain. What will the reader say, when he is assured, that i

the very paper from which the above resolution was taken, and in a Report issued by the same Society, was the following passage, clearly evincing that those who adopted it looked for the blessing of God upon their humble, though faithful labors?

'Act thy part well, then, even though it be lowly. It s not the part, but the manner in which it is filled, that constitutes the merit. Find thy appropriate place, and then battle manfully. Above all, despair not, for despair is not of God, but of the father of lies. Doubt not the wisdom and power of the great Commander, but do his

In my remarks at the Rose-street meeting, I challenged an examination of the official documents of the aboli tionists, in proof of their reliance upon God, to give them strength for the conflict with oppression, and to crown their labors with success. There is not a tract or publication of any sort, which they have ever issued, th not abound with evidences of their faith in the DIVINE Aum. To present all the testimony on this point, which many others, and that the testimonies of the Society their writings afford, would be to reprint nearly all the authorized expositions of their principles and objects. now felt it my duty and privilege to maintain. I ob. As specimens of what I might offer, if it were necessary served, that I did not wish the audience to take my testi- I annex a few passages. Concluded next week.)

MOB-MISCELLANY.

There was a mob in Cincinnati, Friday, June 25th, the occasion of which was, an attempt by a constable, with two other persons, to seize, in the house of J. Burnett, without show of warrant or authority, a negro man, who said he had a pass from his master in Kentucky, to come to Cincinnati.

The mob was on foot from leight in the foreoon till twelve o'clock, broke windows, and committed violence on the persons of inmates of Mr. Burnett's house. An abolitionist was violently assailed in Esq. Doty's office the same day, for a mere expression of opinion, driven up Main st. by a mob, knocked down near Third, took refuge in the Henrie House, whence he was expelled, and put in jeopardy till he found shelter in an office opposite.

The only persons arrested, were, those who throughout, had been acting on the defensive; and these, on their way to jail, the mob attempted to lynch, a ring-leader kicking Mr. C. Burnett in the spine.

The same mob assembled in front of Mr. Burnett's house, Friday night, and commenced an diction, take out a warrant, and give it for service to an officer empowered to act. This the slaveholder assault upon it with the design of destroying does not do, but earnestly solicits the Marshal to assist Sheriff.

such rumors as the committing magistrate, a his bed by the slaveholder, who informs him that he has man violently prejudiced against abolitionists, trailed the fugitive to his place of concealment had been able to gather; and accompanied the statement by remarks which bore as hard on those who had acted in self-defence as on the

The Cincinnati Republican made a similar statement, and took occasion to display its longherished bitterness against abolitionists.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, styled the Burnetts and the three persons who were assisting them, two of them living in their house, a mob, while acting in self-defence; and glorified the peaceable citizens who assailed them.

The Watchman of the Valley, the Presbyteran paper, published an account taken evidently rom the daily papers, leaving it to be understood fin, the City Marshal, is the true case. Such as we have that Mr. Burnett had been harboring a fugitive slave, and had resisted rightful authority.

The Cincinnati Chronicle, than which no paper was more vehement in denunciation of the mob at Dayton, permitted the entire proceedings of the mob in Cincinnati to escape all rebuke, and forgot to notice even the fact of its mend him to the good will of this community ! ds not being! Did this spring from a tender resulficient capping to the climax of his merit, as to secure gard to the interests of Cincinnati? him the un Where is the spirit of Charles Hammond-no-

ble, self-devoted, law-loving, mob-defying-that

defend the weak-before whose eye, the reptile mob slunk back into the original filth whence it had crawled? Where is the Elisha on whom his mantle rests?

The Louisville Journal complimented Cincinnati, for her demonstrations of fidelity to the South. Shame! Suppose she organize a corps of the mob-gentry to lynch the Supreme Court-the cup of her honor will then be running over. Who can tell the praises that the lynch-law supporters of the South would then

shower upon the Queen City? zeal of Burnett received no countenance from the leading influential abolitionists, many of whom were among the most respectable citizens. nance-but this is yet to be proved against Mr. Burnett. If such a charge can be made good, abolitionists will not countenance his conduct. But, we make the quotation for another purpose. The Republican, with its usual watchfulness that the Gazette should have made such an admission. What! these fanatics among our most respectable citizens? Dreadful! such a tion. June 25th, a motion was made to amend "moral" men, "good" men, "many of them christians, if you please," is very far from admitting our claim to rank among the "most respectable" citizens." Well, sir, we will not quarrel about names. If you will allow us to be moral, good, christian men, we are willing to wait for our title to respectability till Henry E. Spencer deem it respectable to be just such moral, good, and christian men as

But to return. "Good slaveholder, kind slaverader, will you not trade with, and .travel amongst us? You see what we have done .-We have mobbed this rascally Englishman, we have flogged an abolitionist, we control nearly the allies. Will you not trade with us? Will you not travel among us? Do not let the villanous zeal of a few fanaties, whom some will call good men, moral men, christian men, but who certainly are not among the respectable people of our city-do not let their impertinent interference make Cincinnati a stench in your nostrils. Negroes or not, slaves or not, come among us. The abolitionists are fools, and the Supreme judges to boot. We are supreme here-and oring as many slaves with you as you chooseonly come among us-let us have your shiners, and de'il take the niggers and fanatics .-We know a thing or two about the constitution -and something about comity too. The Supreme Court may talk as they please of the constitution-we the people, who made the constitution, understand well enough that comity is law anterior and paramount to that bit of parchment-and we are the expounders of this law. Once again then, dear slaveholder, kind slavetrader, give us, O give us your trade and

Finally, to let all good people know who is the man that has so excited the sympathies of

a portion of the people of Cincinnati, we publish the following keen article:

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, Sat. July 3d.

The Slave Riot.

"John McCauley" publishes in the Lexington Obser-ber on the 30th ult., his version of the slave riot in this city of the 25th. In referring to this publication, the editor of the Observer has thought proper to grow very indignant, to express his fears that "the time is not fail distant when friendly intercourse must cease between the States" of Kentucky and Ohio, and to publish his declaration that "it is high time for the people of Kentucky to take ground upon this subject." With all this, which seems to us to be most solemn nonsense, we shall not, just now at least, concern ourselves. But there is one paragraph of the Observer's remarks, which calls for

ome notice from us. It is as follows:

"What was the reply of the Marshal of Cincinnati to request of Mr. McCauley to accompany him to a house where his slave was secreted-"Sir I cannot go; I cannot risk my character with the people, in engaging in a transaction of this kind!" Is this the 'law place which the people of Cincinnati claim for their city?

An officer—the chief Executive one of the city—sworn to preserve order, to ferret out crime wherever it may be and to bring the criminals to justice-is asked and asked in vain, to accompany a man in seeking for his property! It is a case of too outrageous a character to dwell upon.

It carries its own condemnation with it." Does it ? Well, then, what does a case of this character carry with it! A Kentucky slaveholder arrives in this city, from Lexington, on Wednesday, in search of a fugitive whom he calls t.is slave, and, having been recommended to the Marshal, calls upon him to assist in ecovering his property. This officer informs him that he has no authority to serve process in a case of this kind and advises him to go to a judge or justice having jurishis property, but were at last dispersed by the him in the search. This the latter finally consents to do, but not in his capacity as "Chief Executive Officer of the City," nor yet for a remuneration. He accordingly The Cincinnati Gazette in noticing the trans-action, gave a statement of facts, founded on and the following day, but without success. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday morning, he is called out and has a couple of men with him at a little distance one of whom is ready to point out the house. The officer inquires whether a warrant has yet been obtained, is answered in the negative, refuses, under the circumstances, to lend any further assistance, and again advises the ta king out of proper process and the procurement of legal the officer, is requested to do, is to gain admisssion to the to every thing else, (in other words, secure the fugitive by violence, and take him into Kentucky without a pro-cess of law.) This the officer pronounces kidnapping, explains that it is a penitentiary offence, positively refuses to countenance it in any manner, and then

of "risking his reputation as an officer," &c. &c. What does the Observer think of this case ! Does not it "carry with it its own condemnation? Is it not "out-rageous," and anything else which our Kentucky cotemporary has chosen to pronounce the fancy-case of "John McCauley?" Yet it, are we assured by Mr. Safstated them he positively asserts to be the facts of McCauley's search for the fugitive, as they came within his knowledge, up to the hour of arousing him from him from his bed, and till the end of their conference which thereopon ensued. And is not "John McCauley" a fine object for the sympathies of the Citizens of Cincinnati? Does not this bold impadence, in coming here and asking our "Chief Executive Officer" to assist him is bestimated. in breaking into our houses and defying our laws, recomnable regard of all bonorable men a-

mongst us ? And this is a man to talk of "miscreants," as he does ists were blasphemers. And what does the reader sup-

CONGRESS

The House, according to the latest dates, is doing very little of any thing to purpose .-Their time is wasted in disputing points of orters more rapidly.

June 21st, Mr. Clay from the select committee appointed on the subject, made a report, accompanied by a bill, to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States .-The plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, heretofore published, is assumed as the basis of The Gazette chanced to say in the course of this bill. Washington is selected as the locaits remarks on the mob, that the law-defying tion. The capital proposed by Mr. Ewing is retained, but power reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions .-Dividends limited to seven per cent. per annum. True, "law-defying zeal," they never counte- The committee differ from the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank. This they would not have left dependent on the assent of the states; and in the draught of the bill reported, a right is asserted to establish branches wherever Congress shall deem proper. The over the reputation of the city, is discomforted bill also confers the power on the Bank to deal in foreign bills of exchange.

Since then the bill has been under consideraconcession will ruin the fame of the city. So, that part of the 18th section, forbidding the is-Mr. Republican while it grants, that we may be sue of any note under ten dollarss, but it was lost-ayes, 21, nays, 26.

June 21st in the House,

The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. R. D. Davis, coming up in its order: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if in his opinion the same can be done consistently with the public interest) such authentic information as may be in his possession in relation to the seizure of American vessel British armed cruisers, under the pretence that such vessels were engaged or intended to engage in the slavetrade, together with any steps which may have been taken by our Government or its Ministers upon that sub-

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the same by adding to the end thereof these words: "And also copies of all correspondence between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain, since the 3d of March, 1837, relating to the African slave trade, not communicated with the message of the President of the United States of the 3d of March last, and of entire press, we are masters here, capable of all those parts of the despatches from Nicholas P. Trist, Consul of the United States at the Havana, to the Department of State, not contained in the said message of the 3d of March last,"

The resolution, as amended, after a slight discussion, was adopted.

June 22nd, in the House, the Senate bill for the repeal of the sub-treasury, which had been referred to the committee of Ways and Means. was taken back from that committee, and referred to the select committee on the currency.

On the 23d, Mr. Adams offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That so much of the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st instant, as relates to the African slave-trade, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to report to the House such measures as the highest considerations of public honor as well as the strongest promptings of humanity require for the suppression of the trade,

On the same day a discussion arose incidentally on the Tariff question, on the request of Mr. Randolph that the House now take up and consider a memorial presented by him in relation to the bearings of the tariff upon the iron manufactures of the country. The debate, which was heated, was cut short by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and the next day the memorial was ordered to be printed. Slaveholders are inclined to deal with the Tariff as they do with abolition. Whenever this question shall ome up, it will prove as exciting as the slave ry question. John Quincy Adams announced in the course of the discussion, that it was the great question between free and slave labor .-The present organization of parties can hardly stand the agitation of such a question, and we do not wonder at the anxiety of the whig members, as a body, to give it the go-by, till they agree on other matters. Hereafter we may give some parts of this debate.

On the 24th, the House was employed in the discussion of a resolution, to instruct the select committe on the currency to inquire into the Cyrus McNeely, Harrison co. O. Bailey, Cincinnati, constitutionality and policy of the passage of a Robert Boyd, bankrupt law, which at last was agreed to; and Georgetown A. S. Soc. (Harrison in a party-debate on the McLeod case growing Daniel Parker, Clermont co., out of the moving of a vote of inquiry &c.

The next day the House went into a comnittee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the Distribution and Pre-emption bill intro- John Bye, P. M., Byesville, Guernduced by W. Cost Johnson. The committee naving arisen, the House resumed the consideration of the McLeod resolution, which at last was laid on the table.

> For the Philanthropist. Lloydsville, June 16th 1841.

DR. BAILEY:-I had just got on the harness o go some thirty miles to make an anti-slavery alk when unexpectedly-indeed to my utter astonishment, I received a line from Mr. Dearlove informing me that you had not received the proreedings of the late convention at Mt. Pleasant. left them in the custody of Mr. Donaldson at Lemuel Jones' with his promise to deliver them to you, which I feel confident ere this he has done. I would have been pleased to have staid until you return, but I was called on by my wife to visit the Friends school at which I have two daughters. I regret the occurrence but certainly I had no reason to expect it-nor do I apprehend that blame will be found to attach any-If I had time I should be pleased to write a

ong letter reviewing the past and investigating the future. The past is well. Our cause has The Mt. Pleasant convention went beyond our expectation. There was a unity, a oneness of heart and of soul beyond all former precedent. The political convention astounded me. Men that a few months ago could hardly bear our movement seemed ready o go ahead of all that was proposed. And the perfect unity was certainly astonishing. So inense was the feeling that our excellent (though I think in some respects mistaken) friend Purdy hardly had justice done him. I hope the policy of abolitionists is settled. In future let no slaveholder or friend of slavery be voted for -this is moral suasion-it is faith with works.

I hope arrangements will be made to employ our friend Fisher. No agency would be more mportant. Many of the Germans are trueearted. Their own wrongs give them a heart o feel for others. Whenever it is announced that friend Fisher is employed I will forward a small donation toward his expenses.

You perceive President Tyler has adopted the

plan of a fiscal agency or bank of the United plan of a fiscal agency or bank of the United States which I proposed at Massilon, as a part of the creed of political abolitionists. I am sorry we could not have adopted it. It will be a popular measure. It would have connected us with the interests of the body of the people.

Medina co. A. S. Soc., by Timothy Burr, in full of pledge made at Columbus, Fayette co. Soc., on pledge made at Massilon, Cincinnati Soc., on pledge made at Massilon, Cincinnati Soc., on pledge made at Columbus, Thomas Mosris, Dr. A. Brooke, in full of pledge made at der. The Senate seems disposed to push mat- us with the interests of the body of the people. If the whigs adopt it, it will give them the ascendency for a number of years to come. It makes the arguments and the decision of the people against the United States Bank correct under the administration of Jackson, and by the election of Martin Van buren; and also justifies the arguments of the whigs and the decison of the people against the sub-treasury in the election of Harrison and Tyler. The objection of both parties miss this scheme and the advantages of the bank and the sub-treasury are combined in it. For twenty years with somewhat varying details I have humbly advocated this scheme and if any thing which I have said or published has contributed to form the channel of thought which shall lead to its establishment, and it shall benefit the American people and afford a useful example to the world, I shall be abundantly compensated for the labor and thought which I could readily have turned to reap personal gain.

With sincere respect, yours for man-black. red and white-one Lord over all- a common tie of brotherhood. ELI NICHOLS. P. S .- I am highly gratified to see that our friends in New York have had the good sense to change their distinctive appellations from "Freemen's Party" to that of "Liberty Party." This is as it should be.

GREAT ANTI-ABOLITION MEETING.

The elements which have been so long accu mulating in Cincinnati-we mean, the elements of patriotic servility, pro-slavery furor, &c., at last exploded in a meeting last Saturday night at the Court-House. And such an explosion!faint as the cooing of a sucking dove. We have no room for any account of the meeting. Suffice it, that it was a perfect failure-or rather farce. They occupied about half an hour in organizing the meeting—there being a manifest Shortcreek, Harr. co., 2; M. J. Burr, Belmont, Belmont, Co., 2; David Taggart, Cadiz, Harr. co., 2; C. J. Cady indisposition, to fill the honorable offices of president, vice-president, and secretaries. In the line of speakers, they were absolutely at fault. About a score of names were vociferously called for, but the gentlemen, some of whom were present, were wanting-some of them absolutely bolted. About three hundred persons were present, a fourth of whom were Abolitionists, a majority of the rest, lookers on. When the Committee reported their resolutions, few comparatively were left in the house, and so they concluded to adjourn till next Saturday night-sine die, we presume. It was in fact, the expiring agony of the fag-enders.

MR. SLADE'S REMARKS.

We call attention to Mr. Slade's remarks, commencing on our fourth page, and ending on the second. We did him injustice which we deeply regret. Our strictures were founded on reports in some of our city papers,

STATEMENT

Of Cash and Pledges received by the Treasu-

rer at Mt. Please		June Zna ions.	, 1841.
D. Burgess,			\$10 00
Wm. Thomas,		-	5 00
Wm. Lee,	•		5 00
E. Brown,			100 00
Wm. Payne,		•	5 00
David Updegraft	Ε,		25 00
Isaac Waddle,			5 00
Thomas Lee,	-		5 00
Jesse Lloyd,	•	•	10 00
Lemuel Jones,			20 00
Wm. Palmer,		•	5 00
Dr. M. Wilson,			10 00
Mr. Richardson,		-	5 00
10 Col'd. Men o	f Mt	. Pleasant,	21 50
Joseph Mead,			5 00
Leicester King,			50 00
Robert Hanna,	-	-	35 00
A Virginian,	-		5 00
Geo. N. Guthrie,	,		10 00
Jonathan Bye,			5 00
Joseph Gill,	-		5 00
A. A. Guthrie,	•		50 00
			396 50

Am't. paid in without names recorded, 116 50 Am't. paid in part of pledges, -62 00

\$575 00 William Robinson, Jefferson co., \$20 00 100 00 paid 22 00 10 00 paid 5 00 A. D. Barber, B. H. Fairchild. E. M. Bartlett, Samuel Paul, Harrison co., 60 days, 60 00 paid 10 00 sey co., J. P. Green, Harrison co., 90 days, M. N. Warren, Deersville, Harrison co., Samuel Lewis, Harrisville, Harrison co., Alexander Wilson, New Athens, within the year, James Morrow, Green co., in 3 mo, Joel Wood, Martinsville, 3 months, Wm. Rogers, Lees Run, Harrison 10 00 co. 3 months. John Jones, Marshal co., Virginia, 3 months. P. A. Plank, Steubenville, soon, 3 20 00 months, Allen, D. L. Fisher, Cleveland, in 60 or 90 days, . C. McCoy, Marietta, I. L. Watson, colored man, Cleveland, for the Lyceum, Monroe A. S. Soc., Logan co., by

Flushing A. S. Soc. by Wm. Palmer, within the year, Young Mens' A. S. S., Oberlin, by Davis Day, colored man, Sustavus A. S. S., Trumbull co., by Benj. Fenn, 6 mor Madison township A. S. S., Trum-bull or Columbiana co's., by J. H. Penn, Cleveland A. S. Soc., by L. D. Butts, 90 days, Stark ce. A. S. S., Clinton co. A. S. S., 60 days, Joseph Bryant, Brooke co., Virginia esse Maxon, Belmont co., Lake co., A. S. S., by J. H. Payne, Byesville A. S. S, by J. Bye, P. M. Columbians co. A. S. S., by Jonas Catell and J. Pierce, 100 00 James B. Brooke, Clinton co... Francis Donaldson. Massillon A.S.S., by Rev. Mr. Clark, 25 00

50 00

\$1182 00

co., by Oliver Clark, Edward Smith.

Received on Former Pledges. James Taggart, in full of pledge made 6 00 A. F. Hanna, in full of pledge made at New Garden A. S. Soc., in part of pledge 10 00 Deersville A. S. Soc., in part of pledge 7 50 William Robinson, in part of pledge made 10 00 at Putnam, \$120 00 Paid on New Subscriptions to the Philanthro-

		piet.		91.7	6
J. B. Garrard,	5	copies, paid,	\$10	00	
Job Roberts, jr.,	1	do		00	
Job Hughes,	1	do	12	00	į
Agness Martin,	1	do	2	00	
J. J. Ditmuss,	r	do	2	00	ï
Gala E. Cooper,	1	do		00	١
Sus'h. Robinson.	1	do	100	00	
Gladney Ewers,	1	do		00	
Thomass Hall.	ì	do	-	00	
Isaac Pierce,	1	do		00	
James Michener.	1	do		00)
Israel Thomas,	1	do		00	
H. W. King.	1	do		00	'n
Thos. Howe,	1	do		00	d:
A Stranger, to be	e sc			00	0
		to the second state of the	-	1	

\$38 00

Paid on Old Subscriptions at Mt. Pleasant-

Thomas Lee, Cadiz, \$2; Obediah Williams, jr., Zanes-Thomas Lee, Cadiz, \$2; Obediah Williams, jr., Zanes-field, 2; Abner Kirk, Salem, Columb. co., 2; Joseph Brown, Mt. Sterling, 2; Jos. Wiley, Putnam, 62 tts.; John Wiley, 2; A. Buchanan, Putnam, 3; Curtistis Grubb, Mt. Pleasant, 2; J. H. Payne, Unionville, 2; Lemuel Jones, Mt. Pleasant, 3; Jesse Thomas, Mt. Pleasant, 4; Wm. Palmer, 2; N. M. Thomas, School. craft, Michigan, 2, Saml. Bartholemew, Jeff. co., 2; R. Richardson, Mt. Pleasant, 2; Eli Nichols, 2; Jehiel Fox, 2; Jos. Russel, York, Jeff. co., 2; J. D. Catell, Salem, Col. co., 2; Dr. Wm. Flanner, Mt. Pleasant, 2; Robt, Blacklidge, Mt. Pleasant, 1; Pinkney Lewis, Mt. Pleasant, 3; Robt. Taggart, Wooster, Wayne co., 2; Elizabeth McMillan, Mt. Pleasnt., Jeff. co., 1, James Cops, Oberlin, Lorain co., 2; E. N. Bartlett, Oberlin, Lorain co., 1; Anson Gittings, Zames-ville, Muskingum co., 2; Benjamin Hockaday, Mt. Pleas-ant, Jeff. co., 4, Edward Vanhorn, New Athens, Harr. co., 3; Geo, Carnahan, Cadiz, Harr. co., 2; A. V. Hanna, Cadiz, Harr. co., 2; David Galbreath, New Garden, Col. co., 2; Alex. Work, Greene P. O., Harr. co., 2; Wm. Faris, Steubenville, Jeff. co., 2 50; Solomon Coursey, Steubenville, Jeff. co., 2 50; Henry Heberling, Short Creek, Harr. co., 2 00; donation by Judge King, 10; donation by Dt. O. K. Hawley 5; Samuel Paul, Greene, Harrison co., 4. Total \$100 62. Statement by the Treasurer of Cash received at

Mt. Pleasant, June 2nd & 3rd, 1841.

Paid by new subscribers to l do old do Paid on former pledges in pr Received for books sold, do Mrs. Lovejoy,	do 101 art, 120 - 18	
	\$858	87

LADIES' FAIR.

We call the attention of our readers to a Fair got up by the ladies connected with the Union Baptist church and congregation in this city, now being held in the basement of their meeting house on Baker street. A variety of fancy articles, the products of their own industry, are offered for sale. The profits, (if any) are to be applied to completing the purchase of their house of worship. As the object is a commendable one, we hope that every one who rejoices in the elevation and prosperity of our colored population, will not only pay them a visit but also extend to them a liberal patronage.

POLITICALA. S. CONVENTION.

The anti-slavery men, in the Senitorial district, comprising Fayette, Highland and Adams, will hold a convention, at Hillsborough, July 22nd, to take into consideration the duty of abolitionists at the approaching election. The friends of the cause in the neighboring counties are invited to attend. Thomas Morris has promised

H. C. STEWART, Sec.

Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthro July 6, 1841. Flour, \$4.00 Wheat, Corn, 20 25 20. WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Bearl, lb. N. O., gall. Pot, Sugar-house, 35 Almonds, s. s. 15 Mustard, lb. 374 Alum, lb. Vails, cut, 3d, 8 4d, 7½ 6d, 6½ 8d, 5½ 10 and 20d, 5½ Becswax, lb. 25 Beans, bush. Candles Mold, lb Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Dipt, Win.st.gal. 137 140 47 Sperm " Sum. " " 1 30 135 Linseed " 100 Tan.,br.bl. 20 00 25 00 12 13 Rio, Ib.

white, " 1500 1800 Java. Paper— Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 15 2 00 Coal, bush. No, 1, cap, "3 25 No. 2, " "2 75 Cassia, lb Chocolate, " 37 3 00 Cheese, epper, lb. 12 124 Cloverseed, 3 50 4 00 plenty. Cloves, lb. 371 Cordage--41 61 6 Tarred, lb. Manilla, " 16 20 Copperas, 31 34 Castings, s., t. 3 00 Lard, Butter, plenty, 6 Sugar ket. " 3 00 10 Corks, vel., gr., Camphor, lb. Chalk, " 60 Pork-Mess, bl. 10 00 10 50 50 Clear, " 11 50 & 12 50 Prime, " 8 8 50 Rump, a Chime lb, 7 50 8 58 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50 2½ 3 33 a 37 34 Feathers,

Herring, box, 75 1 00 Mac., 1, bl. none 18 50 ins, m. r. p \$2 25 No. 2, 4 No. 3, 4 Rice, lb., keg. 41 5 Salmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00 N. Orleans, lb. 7 c. 71 Cod, lb. 64
Figs, " 12½
Filberts, lb. 10 61 " 8½ in bls
Loaf, 14 to 17 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav's, 12 124 Glass, box--8 by 10 3 50 3 75 10 " 12 4 50 4 75 Brown, *** Common th. 1 25 1 50 Ginger, race, lb. 121 ground, Glue, Melec, " 20 25 Spanish, " 10 00 20 00 " 121 20

Gunpowder— Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50 pratus, " cask 63 keg10 eaville, bu. 30 Dupont, " 7 00 7 25 Kanawha, 4 30 33 T. Island, 4 4045 Corn, Oats, S. Petre, cr., lb. 9 Shot, bag, 1 75 2 00 Soap, No. 5½, lb. 6 6 No. 2, " 5 5 1-2 20 Hops, east., lb. Turpentine,gal. 75 Tallow, lb. 64

Hemp, cwt., 5 50 Carraccas, 1. 1 75° Manilla, " 1 50 Imperial, lb. 90 Iron, bar, 44 Hoop, 6 Lead, rig, 44 Gunp'wder, " 90 Y. Hyson, " 75 Souchong, " 62 Bar, " 5½ Whitedry " 10

Tin p. 1 X,p. 12 50 block, lb. In oil, keg, 2 37 2 75 Red, lb. 123 15 Va Cav., lb. 35 124 15 Logwood, lb. 4½ Cut, lb. Madder, " 1 " 12 Lump, 16 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 8 . 5 " No. 2.

1 62 1 75 Vinegar, gal 12

I remarked in my last, that Medina is 28 miles from, and nearly southwest of Cleveland. Wooster, the capital of Wayne county, is 24 miles south of Medina, and has a population somewhere between 2500 and 3000. It is a thriving business village. It has a water power near by, which is used sufficiently for saw mills and grist mills to supply the town with flour and lumber. In the north part of the county, beach and maple land, intersperseed with oak and hickory, prevails. But the greater part of Wayne county consists of white oak timbered lands, sufficiently rolling to make them pleasant and profitable. The soil and subsoil are sand and clay, so well preportioned as to prevent their baking, and becoming too hard for the plough in dry weather, or heaving with the spring and fall frosts so as to throw out the roots of the wheat. The county is well intersected with creeks-

such as the Chippewa, Sugar-creek, the Killbuck, and other branches and head waters of the Muskingum river, so that most of the townships are well supplied with water power. It is not much above 20 years since the first improvements were begun; and the greater part of their lands have but recently been brought into cultivation; yet there are but few sections of the country that in many respects show more neatness, and thrift, and productiveness, in their farming operations, than the county of Wayne. With a few exceptions, all of the farms along the stage road, both north and west of Wooster, are well fenced with an eight-rail fence, substantially staked and ridered, and enclosing some of the most splendid fields of wheat that I ever saw at this season of the year. After coming into the sandy clay region, I did not see a poor piece of wheat; and much of it, as it stood, (on the 2d of June,) was waist high.— Much has been said in speculation, by the wheat growers in western New York, on the question (on the 2d of June,) was waist high .whether Ohio could produce wheat of as good quality as New York. How that may be generally, I cannot say: but from the specimens I appearance of their lands, I have no hesitation in saying that Wayne and Richland counties (joining Wayne on the west,) can grow as good more alike than the oak ridges and rolling lands of Wayne and Richland counties of Ohio, and the celebrated wheat lands of Avon, and other wheat growing towns in Livingston and Monroe counties N. Y. And I am informed that Stark county, (joining Wayne on the east,) is equally as good, being similar in soil and timber. Those with whom I conversed on the subject of wheat, are of the opinion, that there are more acres of wheat now growing in those three counties, and that it looks better than usual. But there is one draw back upon the quality of their wheat, and will continue to be until the farmers can have wisdom enough to raise their wheat and rye in separate fields, or cease growing rye altogether. Not a field of wheat did I see from Medina to Wooster, (24 miles,)-from Wooster to Mansfield, (33 miles west of Wooster,)-and from Mansfield to Bucyrus, (28 miles west,) but had a sprinkling of rye in it, and very many of the fields have 10 per cent of rye. Farmers and all other classes of community ought to unite their influence, and root out such an unprofitable and slovenly course of husbandry, as it is a direct drawback of from 3 to 5 per cent, on the amount they receive for the wheat they export.

I now am in Bucyrus, Crawford county, on Richland, on or near the head waters of Santhat is, part wet and part dry prairies, interspers- freedom to the annoyance of any body. idges of thin oaks and hickories elevated a little above the common level.

But I have said more than I intended, and as printers like short stories, I will say less next

JAMES SPERRY.

No rain in this quarter since the 9th or 10th of May. The weather has been very warm, and showers were very much desired. To-day there have been several.

> From the Essex Agricultural Reports. Charles F. Putnam's Statement.

GENTLEMAN:-The cow offered by me for premium this day, was raised in Vermont, and is six years old. She calved on the 25th of October, 1836, and the calf was taken away in November 14th. Her feed from the 15th has been English hav and one and a half peck of sugar beets per day. From May 15th to this date she has been in very poor pasture, and has had two quarts of Indian meal, or three quarts of ground oats per day, with hay at night. I have kept an exact account of the milk taken from her at each milking, since November 15th, and shall furnish you with a copy; I shall also furnish the expense of keeping, with the amount of sale of milk. I should be pleased to continue the account and complete the year, if it meets the views of the committee.

The cow is remarkably gentle, and her milk is of a very superior quality. Mr. James Holt, of Danvers, sold me the cow; she was considered superior for butter, having made in one week ten lbs. 3 oz., with her second calf. She has had three calves, and will calve again in March. I am respectfully, yours,

100 di 5 CHAS. F. PUTNAM.

Salem, September 28th 1840.

Gentlemen:-Having kept an accurate ac count of milk from my cow, for which a premium was awarded at Georgetown, I submit it to be used as you think proper. Qts. Pts. Gills.

From	m 1839, Nov. 15, to Dec. 14,	433	0 1
	De. 15, to Jan 13, 1849,	425	1 2
	1840, Jan. 14, to Feb. 12,	405	0 0
66	" Feb. 13, to Mar. 13,	375	1 0
-	" Mar. 14, 10 April 12,	:370	1 3
- 28	April 13, to May 12,	342	1 3
B 4	" May 13, to June 11,	4368	11
0.0	"June 12, to July 11,	4367	0 0
66	" July 12; to Aug 10,	4303	1 0
·n-	" Aug. 11, to Sept. 9,	1275	9 1
001	" Sept. 10, to Oct. 9,	'205	1 0
ä	"Oct. 10, to Nov. 13,	272	0 1
85	of al Lahogari 98 1	10.0	of late of
85	Comp'wdor, a 60	4214	Qued , hosp

being nearly an average of twelve quarts per day for th This mith I value as follows: 3333 quarts at 6 cents.

Gross amount of producel \$244 03 Costs of keeping: 3 1-2 tons of hay at \$15 68 1-4 bushels sugar beets

Consumption of Meat.

There few things in the babits of Americans, which strike the foreign observer with more force than the extravagant consumption of food and more especially of meat. Truly we provision consumed in America would support in health, treble our population in Europe .-The vast consumption of meat is not only wasteful, but injurious to health, and to activity, of body and mind. The body if made of iron, would be unable to perform all the functions imposed upon it at one time-especially is it we should suppose, without pretending to any science on the subject, deleterious to eat meat suppers -- or to eat a heavy meal immediately preceding any necessary action of body and mind How well this is proved by experience of the turf-Suppose a race to be made for a sum, half forfeit, and going into his stable the trainer finds although he is sure that his nag is the better horse, the groom has been bribed to give him a gallon of oats and water at pleasure, would he not at once withdraw, and pay forfeit sooner than encounter the certninty of paying the full amount. May it not be averred that one half of the provision consumed in the country might be saved with certainty of avoiding the numerous diseases that arise from plethora, impaired digestion and disordered blood? Let the heads of any family examine the subject, and they will find that a substitution of bread and vegetables and milk for three-fourths of the meat consumed, would be attended with economy and better health .-- American Farmer.

REMARKS OF MR. SLADE,

On the motion of Mr. Adams' to except the 21st rule.

MR. SLADE said he did not rise for the purpose continuing the debate on the merits of the question, if, indeed its merits had been actually reached in the discussion. He felt compelled to say that, so far as the question had been discussed with a reference to the agency which the respective parties in the last Congress had in the adoption of the 21st rule, and the discussion saw both in the fields and granary, and from the had been mostly confined to, that, its merits had not been touched at all. He deemed it of no importance to go into an examination as to the paternity of the rule .-Whether it was a measure of the last Administration or wheat as any part of New York. Nothing can be of its opponents, did not affect its true character. He perceived no good that could result from bringing up these reminescences. Its only effect would be to divert the House from the true question before it, and throw it off into an interminable sea of debates on points which had nothing to do with the question.

Mr. S. said his purpose had been and still was to refrain from discussing the 21st rule, on the subject of slavery at the present session. When the proper time should arrive, he should have much to say on the question, and upon the rule if there should be an attempt to adopt it. But he came here the present session for a different purpose. He came with the express determinato present no abolition petions, and with a confident belief that nobody would present them; and, he would add with a confident belief that the friends of the rule in question would refiain from pressing it, that they would not force upon the House a question which must necessarily fessed obligations to the giver of all good. Hard lead to a protracted debate, and trench upon time which and patiently did she toil to repay the sum formed the necessity for the extraordinary session. He against the promised time; but all would not do; had not believed that the friends of the rule would, in the absence of all necessity for it, undertake the experiment of gagging, six months in advance, merely for the sake of showing their power of doing it. The rule expired on the 3d of March last. He had thought they would be willing to let it sleep, at least until the first regular session of the 27th Congress; and that he might very different kind of land from Wayne or be permitted to enjoy the satisfaction of conscious freedom during the intervening period-especially as Le had dusky river, and on what are called the plains felt, what he now avowed, no disposition to exercise that

To show the House what had been his views or the subject, and the course he had deemed it his duty to pursue, he would beg permission to read to the House a communication he had addressed to the leading abolition paper in Vermont, touching this subject. A correspondent of the paper having suggested that petitions should be sent to Congress at the extra session, praying for the rescinding of the twenty-first rule, he (Mr. S.) had thereupon addressed to the editor the following:

"I observed in your paper of the 24th, which has just reached me, a communication from Jesse Stedman, urging the sending of petitions to Congress, at the extra session, praying for the rescinding of the 'infamous twenty-first rule' of the House of Representatives.

"If petitions are to be forwarded, they should not pray for the rescinding of the rule, as it is now in existence. The rules of the last Congress expired with that Congress. None of them will have any force or effect until revived by the action of the next House of Representatives. The petitions should therefore ask that no such rule be again adopted.

"I take the occasion to say, that I do not deem it of any importance that petitions such as I have suggested should be presented at the extra session. It is desirable that that session should be as short as possible - that it should be confined to the legislation rendered indispensably necessary by the financial condition of the country .-That will spread itself sufficiently to cover all the time that the representatives will be willing to spend, or their constituents will be willing to have them spend, in an extra session. I presume that no representative will think of presenting, at that session, any such petitions as were in contemplation when the twenty-first rule of the ate House was adopted; and that in adopting the late rules, at the extra session, the twenty-first rule will, by will be no attempt to adopt it at the next regular session thin, dirty paper, Surprised at the circumin December: but its friends I am sure will not think of pressing it at the extra session, knowing, as they mustthat its discussion will occupy time which the urgent necessities of the country demand should be otherwise appropriated; and feeling assured that no necessity for it will exist at that session to keep out abolition petitions, At the extra session in September | 837, these petitions were withholden from presentation by common consent and so, I presume they will be at the extra session which is approaching.

will be gained by sending petitions against its re-adoption at the extra-session. Let its opponents reserv their strength for the regular session in December, whe if ever, an attempt may be made to revive it.

Your obedient servant, WHILLIAM SLADE.

Middleburg, April, 28, 1841. In one particular, Mr. S. said, he had been mistaken e communication he had just read. His impressi had been that abolition pctitions were withholden from presentation at the extra session of 1837; but upon ex-

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the following resolution had been adopted, viz: "Resolved, That the action of the several standi committees of this House on all matters not embraced by the message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, communicated on the second (Concluded on second page.)

From the Daily Chronicle. The Old Family Bible. AN INCIDENT OF REAL LIFE.

Whoever has travelled among the Scottish hills and dales, cannot have failed to observe the scrupulous fidelity of the inhabitants to the may be called a carnivorous people. With all scrupulous fidelity of the inhabitants to the our outery about hard times, the duantity of old family Bible. A more honorable trait of character than this cannot be found; for all men, whether Christians or infidels, are prone to put their reliance in those who make the Bible their confidant, and whose well thumbed pages show the confidence their owners possessed in

A few years ago, there dwelt in Ayreshire, an ancient couple, possessing of the world's gear sufficient to keep them independent from want or woe, and a canny daughter to bless their grey hairs and tottering steps. A gallant of a farmer became enamoured of the daughter, and she, noting loth, consented to be his. As the match was every way worthy of her, the old folks consented, and as they were desirous to see their bairn comfortable, the two were made one. In a few short years the scythe of time cut down the old people, and they gave their bodies to the dust, and their souls to the Creator.

The young farmer having heard much of the promised land, about the sea, gathered together his duds, and selling such as were useless, packed up those calculated to be of service to him, at his new home. Some neighbors, having the same itching for adventure, sold off their homes and homesteads and with the young couple set

Possessed of considerable property in the hape of siller," this company were not like the generality of emigrants, poor, and friendless, but happy, and full of hope of the future. The first thing done after landing was, the taking out the old family heir loom, and returning hanks and praise to Him who had guided the

ark to a safe haven. As the farmer's object in coming to this couny was to purchase a farm and follow his occuation, but little time was spent in the city he ad arrived in, and as his fellow passengers had previously determined on their destination, he id them farewell, and with a light heart turned l is face towards the setting sun. Indiana at is time was settling fast, and having heard of is cheap and fertile lands, he determined on set-

on the banks of the Wabash he fixed on a urm, and having paid cash for one half, gave a nortgage for the balance, payable in one year. Having stocked his farm and put seed in the groung, he rested from his labor, and patiently twaited the time when he might go forth and eap the harvest; alas! no ears of grain gladdened his heart or rewarded his toil. of the country attacked him, and at the time when the fields were white with the fullness of the laborer's skill, death called him bence, and left his disconsolate wife a widow, and his only child an ophan.

We leave the first sorrow, and pass on to witness the struggle of the afflicted widow a year afterwards. The time having arrived when the mortgage was to be paid, she borrowed the money of a neighbor who had been very attentive to her husband and herself, one who knelt at the same table with her to renew their profortune frowned, and she gave way to her accumlated troubles. Disheartened and distracted, she relinquished her farm and the stock for less than she owed her Christian neighbor. who not satisfied with that, but an execution on her furniture.

On the Sabbath previous to the sale, she took courage, and strengthening herself with the knowledge of having wronged no one, went to the temple of her Father, and with a heart filled with humility and love, poured out her soul to Him " who turneth not away," and having communed side by side with her Christian neigh bor, returned to her desolate home.

Here her fortitude had like to have forsaken her, but seeing the old family Bible, "she reverently put it to lips, and sought for consolation from its pages. Slowly she perused its holy and inspiring verses, and gathered hope from its never failing promises, and while the tears flowed freely, her heart seemed to say-

Within this holy book I trace The life of Christ, his wondrous grace, This anxious care and holy love, Not earth's, not mine, but Heaven above-The path is clear, the track is sure. Why wait I then these pangs endure: O' grant my God, my life may be Sincere and prayerful, Lord, to thee.

The day of sale having arrived, the few goods nd chattels were, in due course, knocked off to the highest bidder. Unmoved, she saw pass from her possession, article after article, with out a murmur, till the constable held up the old family Bible. This was too much. Tears flowed, and gave silent utterance of a broken heart. She begged the constable to spare her this memento of her reverned and departed parents; and the humane man of the law would willingly have given it to her, but her inexorable creditor declared every thing should be sold as he was determined to have all that was

The Book was therefore put up, and about being disposed of for a few shillings, when she suddently snached it, and declaring she would have some relic of those she loved, cut the slender thread that held the brown linen cover, with the intention of retaining it. The cover common consent be dropped. I do not say that there fell into her hands, and with it two flat pieces of stance she examined them, and what was joy and delight to find they each called for five hundred pounds on the Bank of England. on the back of one, in her mother's hand writting, were the following words;

The sale was immediately stopped, and the family bible given to its faithful owner. The furniture sold, was readly offered to her by those who had purchasued, which she gladly took back. Having paid off her relentless creditor to the uttermost farthing, and rented a small house in "No man can hold the twenty-first rule' to be more the village of ——she placed the balance of infamous' than I do; but I do not think that any thing her money in such a way as to receive interest enough to keep her comfortable, and is now to enjoy the precepts of the old family bible withoutfear or molestation. Her time and attention is devoted to the bringing up of her bright blueeyed Alice, and if the happy smiles of the countenence may be considered an index of the heart and mind, little Alice bids fair to be a shining star in the little community of which she at present forms but a unit.

At the meeting house in the centre of the village, may been seen every Sunday, sitting about half way up the south aisle, a lady about amination of the journal of that session, he had found thirty years of age dressed in deep mourning, with a face glowing with the beauty of holiness but on whom may be seen deep traces of past sorrow. At the public house in the same place, in the garb of man, bloated, and sotting over the poisoning bowl. The one is the possessing widow the other the professing neighbor,

Protestant Sisters of Charity.—A European cor- GINCCINNATI ENLISH AND FRENCH ACADespondent of the New York Observer mentions the establishment of an institution in Germany, the chief object of which is, the relief of the sick and suffering,-something upon the plan of the Roman Catholics, with this difference, however, that there are no vows to be taken by those who enter it-but they may at any time withdraw from

Ceylon .- Mr. Minor, superintendent of the mission press at Mauepy, writes, 8th January, that the printing executed there during the last six months of the year 1840, amounted to 13,172,250 pages; of which 9,500,000 consisted of portions of the Holy Scriptures. The number of natives workmen employed was eighty-six; of whom twentyseven were church members, and five or six others were candidates.

The number of works published in Belgium duing the past years, amounted to three hundred and twenty. 198 were in French, 92 in Flemish, 6 in Latin, and 4 in the German language. The University of Zurich, in Switzerland, has 143 students. A society of arts has been formed by the towns of Berne, Basle and Zurich, and the first exhibition is to take place at the latter place early in the spring.

East India Mall Steamers .- The India Company now look to these steamers as the right arm of their strength. They consis of nine vessels, all of which are nearly completed, and are mostly in a good condition. They have an aggreagate burden of 6,653 tons and a gross value of about £500,000. They are employed, with the exception of four of the number, in transporting what is called the Overland Mail from Bombay to Suez.

The vovage to Suez out and in is 5984 miles, and common performed, including all delays in 38 to 40 days. The stay at Suez is about 10 hours. The coaling alone costs from £2,500 to £3,000 for each voyage up the Red Sea, and the total cost of the number of passengers of all descirptions for two fenced with posts and rails. years preceding May, 1840, was from Suez,224for Suez, 255,-these include servants and children. The fare of first class passengers betwixt Suez and Bombay is 180s of which 130 goes to the commander of the vessel for table money, and 150 into the government treasury. The gross receipts for passengers in the period just alluded to was above 130,000 of which about 112,000 went to the commanders, and \$18,000 to the Treasury.

A volume of poems written by a slave in the island of Cuba, has been translated and published in

Produce of Bread Stuffs in the United States .- We have received the returns of the Agricultural Products of the United States, compiled from the returns of the Marshals for taking the census, in June last, with the xception of two States and two Territories. The aggregate is astonishingly large, and will be viewed with gratification. It exhibits the growing wealth of our ountry.
There are no returns from North Carolina, Kentucky

Florida and Wisconsin. Recapitulation. Bushels of Wheat,

419,776,871

102,459,926

588,326,744

Other grain, Potatoes,

Bushels.

Wisconsin Ter'y, etc.

Estimate for Ken North Carolina		00,000
Bushels,		26,744
Over 38 bushels of b	readstuffs for eve	ery inhabi
of the United States.	Of, the warious ki	nds of gr
we find the following:		0
Wheat,	66,089 947 b	ushels.
Corn,	297 562,240	6.6
Rye,	17,082,102	66
Buckwheat,	6,930,929	
· Barley,	3,840,937	44
Potatocs,	102,459,926	66
Oats,	94,361,363	
For Kentucky, N. Caro		(cf all
1171	20 000 000	1 . 1 .

658,426,744 During the long discussion in England on the subject the Corn Laws, the necessary quantity of grain rejuired to find an individual with bread has been closel nvestigated, and it is estimated, that the average cor umption, including young and old, is about five bushel person, inclus

70,000,000

kinds.)

Admitting the estimate to be correct, and putting the pulation of the United States at seventeen mice have a surplus of 33 bushels to an inhabitant. haps one half of the Corn, most of the Wheat and Buck heat, and three quarters of the Rye is used for bread and the remainder of the Rye, and a large part of the Corn is manufactured into Whiskey, or used in fatten We deduct the Barley for the brewers, and the Oats for stock, although in the Western counties of England, Barley is used for bread, and in Scotland, Oatmeal is in general use, and we find the resources of the United States will stand as follows:

wheat,	00,089 947
Buck Wheat,	6,930,929
Potatoes,	162,499,926
Corn,	148,000,000
Ryc,	12,500.000
Kontucky, N. Carolina, Wisconsin Territory, &c. say,	- 30,000,000
Bushels,	366,020,802
Over 22 bushels to an inhagitant	l!

Detroit Daily Advertiser. Connecticut Schools .- The amount of the Connect 515.42 of the capital is invested in bonds, contracts and mortgages; \$220,700 in bank stock; \$92,765 in cultiva ted land and buildings; \$50,219 in wild lands in Ohio New York and Vermont; the balance in stock and cash in the treasury.

The number of children returned to the Comptroller

in September last, between the ages of four and sixteer was 84,148. These returns are from 1,633 school dis-There was divided to each child, \$1.35 amount ing to \$113,509 80, b ing \$8,466 more than has been di vided in any former year, and exceeding the dividends of any year prior to 1826, more than \$40,000. There is no other State in the Union which possesses so ample a rovision for the purposes of education Hartford Times.

Massachusetts Paupers .- The number of persons re lieved or supported as paupers in Massachusetts, during the year, is 14,912. Of this number, 9327 have a legal settlement in that State; out of 5271, the number of State paupers. 3178 are foreigners.

Scientific Experiments .- M. Thillorier, a French hilosopher, has perfected an apparatus for congelation, y means of which he obtains a degree of cold,one hundred degrees below zero! He has announced his intention of liquifying atmospheric air. But according to the London Foreign Quarterly, it is by no means certain this has not already been achieved by our distinguished countryman, Mr. Perkins. He placed a glass the compressing engine under a pressure of 28,000 pounds to the square inch—and when it was taken out there was a small globule of fluid at the bottom of the glass, and no appearance of air in the tube. Di Wollaston, and Sir Humphrey Davy considered thi the liquification of atmospheric air.

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL. MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair nanufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, No. 2 econd-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cin-Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they contin to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general ortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reptation, they have therefore determined to employ non but experienced workmen, and use good materials in their

manufactory.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call ine their stock. MITCHELL, MOORE & Co.

Ohio Mechanic's Institute .- This is to certify that Messrs: Mitchell & Moor exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Furuiture, viz. a workstand, table, and a birdseye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best work exhibited.

nd this 27th day of June, 1840,

MISS BLACKWELL, Principal. The course of study comprise Reading, Writing, Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy. Rotany, Compo-the French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution vill secure to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of outline delineation so conducive to the formation of habits of distinct and ready observation, while daily re citations and other exercises in the French by sll the pupils, without exception, will offer very superior advan-tages to those parents who desire that their daughters should become proficient in the use of that language; and the introduction of singing in frequent alternation with the different studies during the hours of instruction, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the nealth spirits and voices of the students.

Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regard to their health, comfort, improvement in personal deportment, and moral and intllectual progress.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty two weeks each with a vacation during the months of July and August.

TERMS. For Boarding and Tuition, \$250,00) Per Annum, " Tuition only,
" Piano, Harp or Guitar, 50,00 payable half-50,00 yearly. yearly.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

Greek, Latin, Italian German, Drawing, Painting &c,

on the usual terms.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cel'ar and portico; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town,

and a cellar: also a low house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good coal for all the vessels is upwards of 130,000. The well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excel lent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The ouse stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard. 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 1sabella and Catawba vines.

in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage. A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town,

turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and fovorably located for tillage. A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from

town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fen-

town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy

A desirable Farm of 200 acres situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum. he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in a raspberry and current trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation. an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider houses,two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of for-

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar: also a excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from

town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of ottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Il linois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a coantry town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log hous es. 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their e tates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States,

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale: a so several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full which will be given gratis, if by letter, postage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 er cent, at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from Englan,d Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the Engish bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes ought and sold.

The experience of nine years in the sale of Rea Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable infor mation to Emigrants.

> THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

PETERS'PILLS

GREAT ARRIVAL!-18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills,-The subscriber has made rrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices. Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are

the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate orchronic disease, now and their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

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Their properties as an anti-billions and aperient medcine are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be

prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cath-artic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulaion, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice,

sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are

for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glascoe Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Can-

COUGH LOZENCES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.— The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand box-es have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but rendsr it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tick. ling or irritation, and remove the preximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to

perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeak-able joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing. permitted to minister to his loving flock. James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most dis-

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daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges. The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family,

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Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven, James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st. Rev. J. N. Mossat,

Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway. References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them.

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